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AND THE VALLEY ECHO

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Current Events Interpreted

WHO WANTS TO TRADE?

Congress has been at it for three months now, and what they have to show in the way of finished business is pretty slim. Only one major measure has gone through, that being the soil conservation program designed to substitute AAA. Two big jobs remain before senators and representatives can go home—the tax program and the $1,500,000,000 relief appropriation. When they get those things done it will be relief not only for the unemployed, but for themselves, the President, and the cash customers—or taxpayers—as well. Not that congress has been exactly loafing. They passed the bonus bill over Roosevelt's signature. They extended the neutrality law. They put through the deficiency and independent offices appropriation bills. All this, of course, would be scarcely a full week's work for Mussolini. Democracy is slow. But who wants to trade personal liberty for speed and shackles?

WHAT! NO SPINACH?

Scientists have come out with several world-shaking discoveries recently. A German developed a serum that will kill pain in cancer sufferers—a serum distilled from rattlesnake or cobra venom. Another scientist reported he had found an effective gland rejuvenator. Another learned a better way to measure the speed of a cosmic ray. All these pale into insignificance, however, when you consider the announcement coming last week out of the conference of the American Institute of Nutrition. Spinach is no longer considered an especially healthful food! It seems to have less usable iron and calcium than has been thought all these years.

A PEEK AT INFINITY

They may be able to tell you for sure, soon, whether or not there is life on any of the planets. That famous telescope "eye," the 200-inch lens that weighs 20 tons and took a year to cool after being poured, is on its way to California. It will go to the Institute of Technology at Pasadena, where specialists will begin the delicate, three-year job of grinding it to perfection. Then, mounted in a telescope on Mt. Palomar in southern California, the eye will begin peering into infinity as far as a billion light years from the earth. It is expected to range four times as far as any telescope now in existence, and will unquestionably reveal hundreds of new universes. Who knows, perhaps they may find a boundary out there.

GOLD WEEK IS OVER

No one has bruited it about very much in the press or elsewhere, but the week just ending now has been "Gold week' 'in California, by order of his excellency the governor. Perhaps it's been ignored because it looked a little too much like a promotion scheme for the movie, "Sutter's Gold," which the governor lauded in his proclamation. If so, it is too bad. For California and gold are virtually synonymous, and we ought, perhaps, to remember that we owe much to the yellow metal. It is still one of our big industries, being worth annually about $25,000,000.

HOW NEW AAA WORKS

Just how does this new soil conservation program of the federal government work? A lot of farmers have been asking this lately. Here is an example: Suppose a spring wheat farmer with 100 acres had planted, in 1935, 60 acres of wheat, 15 acres of rye and ten acres of oats, leaving 15 acres in pasture. His soil depleting crops—wheat, rye and oats—would have been 85 acres. This year, then, the farmer could take 12 acres—or approximately the 15 per cent maximum—out of wheat and plant it in soil conserving alfalfa under the federal program. He would get from the government $10 an acre, or $120. Altogether, the government expects to spend some $450,000,000 in this project, putting 30 million acres into soil conserving "legumes," as these crops are called.

WAR, CHAOS, OR BOTH?

Which is worse, war or financial chaos? Rulers of the earth will have to decide pretty soon. It is just possible the latter may come first. Armaments of Great Britain cost each citizen annually $9.50. Italy is next, the rate being $8 per person. After that comes the United States, with $5.60. Belgians pay $4.10 each, Japanese $3.70, Australians $2.40, and on down the list to Canada, paying $1.24 per person. Germany would very likely be in there close to the top, but figures from that nation were not available for compilation. What insanity this is! If there is war, everyone will be impoverished. If there is not, we will be kept broke keeping armies for no other purpose than to scowl at each other.

Woman's Club Plans Program For Mon. Night

The Country Woman's club will observe its annual "men's night" Monday, April 6, beginning with a dinner at 6:30 under the supervision of Mrs. F. A. Jacobson, to be followed by an evening of entertainment under the direction of Miss Anne Schulte.

Mrs. Emily Panell Gard is arranging musical numbers with community singing led by Mrs. J. E. Norrin.

A toe tap dance and tango will be presented by Marion Jacobson and the "Jarabe" by Lucille Freitas, with Edith Hughs, accompanist.

The Schuvoveres speaking choir will give two numbers and Miss Schulte will give a dramatic reading, a one-act playlet, an allegory, "The Slave With Two Faces."

Members planning to attend and who have not made reservations will please phone Mrs. G. S. Robson, 173, or Mrs. Jacobson, 145, at once.

Convention Young Republicans 17th

San Jose, April 2—"The purpose of the Young Republicans of California is one of education and not a political machine," declared John E. Gurich, state convention finance chairman in an interview today.

"Young Republicans are urged to fight for what they think is right and to use the organization to get their ideas home to the leaders of the Republican party, and not to be a vote that others hope to manipulate.

The public realizes that in order for the Young Republicans of California to remain an independent political organization, finances are needed with which to carry on our work. Young Republicans of California charge no dues and is a non-profit organization. We expect to raise funds through social affairs and appeals to the public for contributions," said Gurich.

"In addition to the interesting meetings, the social affairs programed by the committee for the state convention at San Jose are as ambitious as a group of live young people could plan. They include barbecues, dinner dances, etc., and we believe that pleasures suitable to everyone's taste will be found in abundance, so make the most of the dates, April 17, 18 and 19. Be there, make history and enjoy a darn good time," declared Gurich.

Morgans Enjoy Automobile Trip

Dr. and Mrs. Wyland Morgan enjoyed an extensive auto trip last week, visiting the San Diego exposition. From there they drove east through Imperial valley and to Boulder dam, enjoying a boat ride on the new lake, which is now 50 miles long. The high cliffs afford some beautiful scenes, very similar to the Grand canyon.

On their return trip they visited some of the delightful snow-crowned Sierra.

Dr. Morgan stated that the roads to the dam are remarkable and one can easily make the trip over in one day.

Walter Johnson threw a silver dollar across the Rappahannock, and it ought to be some consolation to know how far one of those 59-cent dollars will go.

AN ALLEY CAT

By NANCY BYRD TURNER

Mangy and gaunt I walk the tiles tonight,
And mangy comes my lady to her tryst;
And nine lives back (nine hundred, some have guessed)
With prouder mien we rambled, ranging light.
Sacred and sleek, on roofs of amethyst
And eaves of ivory we wandered, while
A lotus-colored moon swung up the Nile,
And Memphis slumbered in a silver mist.
Oh, it was heaven just to sit and be
Antiphonal beneath some royal room
Until, for all our sacredness, we heard
Loud hieroglyphic curses flowing free,
And marked a sandal hurtling through the gloom
Hot from the hand of Rameses the Third!

Surprise Wedding At Santa Cruz

Coming as a surprise to most of their friends was the announcement of the marriage Wednesday of Miss Isabel Kearney of San Jose and Henry Eddlemon of Campbell, the ceremony being performed at the parsonage of the First Methodist church of Santa Cruz.

The bride was chicly gowned in an afternoon costume of gray with matching hat and accessories, completed with a corsage of gardenias.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Williams, intimate friends of the bridal couple, were their attendants.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Marie Kearney of 232 Bellevue avenue, San Jose, and attended the San Jose high school.

Henry is the third son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Eddlemon and has grown up in Campbell, graduating from the local grammar and high schools. He is now running a service station in San Jose, but for the present he and his bride will reside here in the parental home.

Surprise Dinner For Miss Stray

Miss Elsie Merrill and Mrs. David Ribble gave a delightful surprise dinner at the Merrill home Saturday evening in honor of Miss Helen Stray who was—oh, just a year older.

Following the dinner the party of young people, ten in all, drove to Saratoga to enjoy the concert of the Pomona College Men's Glee club. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stray.

Friends are pleased to hear that Miss Helen is steadily recovering from her serious eye trouble and operations.

Grange Home Econ Committee Holds Meeting

The home economics committee of Orchard City grange recently met at the home of Mrs. Lottie Sutter in Campbell. Since the decision of the grange to build a new hall, the ladies are very enthusiastic in planning their bazaar to be held in the coming fall.

Four groups or circles include all of the ladies of the grange. They will meet as usual, all the circles together, once each month, and each circle will meet the two weeks previous, thus having meetings every two weeks until the bazaar.

A meeting of one circle, those interested in collecting articles for the miscellaneous booth, will meet on Friday afternoon, March 27, at the home of Mrs. Harry Barnes.

The next regular meeting of the entire group will be on Friday, April 17, at the home of Mrs. Leone Keesling, corner Hamilton and Johnson avenues.

Local High School Secretary Resigns

Mrs. Marjorie Shelley has resigned her position as office secretary at the high school and will give her time to her home. She was recently married to Harold Shelley.

The position is filled by Miss Adeline Dewald of San Jose State college, who assumed her duties yesterday morning.

Miss Fern Evans has returned from several months spent in Gilroy and has resumed her dressmaking and remodelling business conducted at her home, 76 North Central avenue.

Back o' the Flats — By Percy Crosby



Inflation Not to Be Feared, Prof. Tells Clubmen

Dr. William H. Poytress of San Jose State college as speaker of the hour gave Kiwanians some interesting food for thought on the problems of inflation and subsequent deflation.

Inflation need not be feared because we already have the beginning of it in the attempt to re-establish our economic system at approximately the 1927 basis, the speaker asserted. With that as a goal at 100 per cent, this country has already climbed from low at 60 per cent to an 80 per cent position, and there are still twelve and a half million unemployed.

He declared that relief must be continued for some time to come.

Herbert Shadle as program chairman introduced the speaker.

Single tax will be discussed at Tuesday's meeting.

Local Hi School Enrollment At 'All Time High'

Principal Lloyd K. Wood informed a Press representative that the Campbell high school enrollment has reached an all-time high, the number now being 465. At this rate the new unit now under construction will not be completed a bit too soon.

With the new graduating classes coming from the surrounding grammar schools in September, the fall enrollment may be expected to reach the 500 mark.

NARROW ESCAPE

Ellis Preston had a narrow escape from serious injury Sunday morning. Standing on the sidewalk in front of his garage talking to a friend he was hurled to the walk by the door of an auto when it was struck by another car which was hit by a third machine as it was crossing the intersection of Campbell avenue and Second street.

He suffered a bruised shoulder, arm and leg. He is able to be about his work, but is rather lame in the affected parts.

ATTEND FED. MEETING

Campbell's women's clubs were represented at the county federation meeting by Mrs. Laura Allen, Mrs. George Burrow, Mrs. Mary Boden, Mrs. Loui J. Carboni, Mrs. Freeman Howes, Mrs. S. Lloyd Selig, Mrs. Harry C. Smith, Mrs. Walter Stray and Mrs. Wendell Thomas.

Punditas Meet With Mrs. A. M. Standish Wed.

Pundita circle met yesterday at the home of Mrs. A. M. Standish of Virginia avenue. Mrs. L. J. Carboni and Mrs. George Smith, Jr., were in charge of the program.

A lavish display of flowers from the Standish gardens decorated the home.

President Mrs. W. H. Stray presided at the business meeting which was opened by the club members reading Annie Little Barry's "Meditation." In the absence of the secretary, Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mrs. D. H. Cramer acted for her.

The garden section, of which Mrs. L. Davidson is chairman, gave a report of last meeting and announced that at the meeting April 8 members are to meet at the home of Mrs. Stray at 10:30 a. m. and from their drive to Niles to see the tulip display and enjoy a picnic luncheon.

Mrs. Wendell Thomas gave a report of last county federation meeting in San Jose.

The subject of the day was "Precious Gems of California." Mrs. George Smith read a paper entitled "Properties of Gems" and told how extensive was their use and that mining for gems is greater in California than in any other state. Mrs. Carboni followed with an interesting paper on "Gem Minerals in California."

Mrs. George Page and Mrs. Carboni were appointed delegate and alternate to the coming district convention in San Jose.

Because of this convention the charity day program of the circle for April 29 will be omitted and the program of April 15 will be substituted.

At the close of the program delicious refreshments suggestive of the day's topic were served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Carboni.

Sunsweet Retires Last of Class "C" Certificates

Retirement of the last one-seventh of class "C" capital certificates, involving distribution to its membership of $220,000, plus interest at the rate of 6 per cent, was announced today by California Prune and Apricot Growers association at its headquarters in San Jose. This retirement represents the completion of a second seven-year period of complete revolution of the capital fund of the Sunsweet organization. As in recent seasons, the annual distribution to the membership is being made in advance of the maturity of the annual issue on June 30. The retirement this season is being made as of April 1, with interest to date.

Explaining the association's capital structure, President H. C. Dunlap recalls that the Sunsweet organization was first founded in 1917 and operated under a first five-year contract as a stock corporation, to which the membership first contributed a capitalization in excess of one million dollars. At the end of the first five-year contract the stock issue was retired and replaced by an issue of revolving fund certificates. Over the seven-year period of the second contract from 1922 to 1928, inclusive, all of this first issue was retired and the capital was reestablished and sustained as growers received credit for new annual capital deductions on account of which class "C" certificates were issued. Over the crop years 1929 to 1935, inclusive, this class "C" issue has now been retired and the capital has been recreated as growers have received statements of class "D" credits.

As in the case of previous issues, the association expects to retire the class "D" over the next seven years. In the retirement of class "D" growers' equities are set up separately on all crop pools from 1929 to 1935, inclusive, and the retirement will be in the order of their acquisition.

In further review of this retirement of capital revolution, President Dunlap calls attention to the fact that the present retirement completes a second complete retire-

(Continued on Page 4)

Current Events in Review

By Edward W. Pickard

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Mussolini Abolishes Chamber of Deputies

BENITO MUSSOLINI evidently expects another European war, and in preparation for it he announced several drastic measures on the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the Fascist party. He abolished the chamber of deputies, substituting for it a council of guilds; and he also eliminated the country's large industries, leaving the medium and small private industries in existence. This latter move, he told the council of the 22 gnilds of the corporative state, was to increase the nation's economic self-sufficiency. "When and how war will come, one does not know," he said, "but the wheel of fate turns fast."



Benito Mussolini

Mussolini asserted the large industries, particularly those working for the defense of the nation, would be formed into organizations called "key industries." These, he said, "will be run directly or indirectly by the government. Some will have mixed organization."

He drew tremendous cheers from the audience, rising in the gorgeous Julius Caesar hall of the capitol building, on Capitoline hill, when he declared that with this reform, the Fascist party reached fulfillment of its purposes.

Russia and Poland Don't Trust Negotiations

EASTERN Europe, especially soviet Russia and Poland, is distrustful of the negotiations among the Locarno powers. Russia, according to Karl Radek, authoritative writer in Moscow, is convinced she must rely for her safety mainly on her own resources for defense, and accordingly will strengthen her armed forces, already numbering 1,300,000 men. He described commitments of the four Locarno powers in regard to future action as "so uncertain that they can be discounted as not existing at all."

Suggestions offered in London for the summoning of an international conference to discuss new agreements Radek found to be "so vague" as to appear to be "nothing more than a capsule to quiet the nerves of countries for which Hitler has expressed no particular love."

The Polish government was decidedly worried by reports of secret negotiations in London behind the scenes of the conference of the Locarno powers. These reports were forwarded by Col. Josef Beck, the foreign minister, who scented a plot to secure peace in western Europe at the expense of eastern Europe by granting Germany a free hand in the latter region. Beck thought there were possibilities of revision of the Versailles and other treaties. The information he sent to Warsaw led the press there to publish bitter attacks on the course Great Britain apparently was pursuing.

Hitler Considers Reply to Peace Proposals

REICHSFUEHRER HITLER recalled Joachim von Ribbentrop from London, where that diplomat had heard Germany condemned as a treaty violator by the League of Nations, and with him spent several days carefully planning his response to the proposals of the other four Locarno powers. Others of his advisers participated in the conferences, but there was no doubt that Hitler himself would determine the course of the reich, and from the demonstrations in his honor over the week-end it appeared certain the German people would sustain him in his decision. Going to Breslau, still accompanied by Van Ribbentrop, Hitler told a big gathering of citizens: "We will not make a single compromise in internal or external politics. We want the world to know we will never capitulate before the resolutions and formulations of others."



Joachim von Ribbentrop

Declaring the world is getting itself entangled in military alliances, Hitler promised: "We Germans will not allow ourselves to be entangled because we have reconquered our sovereignty and intend to keep it."

The fuehrer answered charges that his peace proposals were merely a gesture by saying: "I make no empty gestures. These were proposals to insure the peace of the world for 25 years. Let other statesmen ask their peoples to express their opinion in votes as to whether they want war or peace. Maybe then the nations will come to agreement. May God show us the right way."

Parts of the peace plan offered by the four Locarno powers that were most objectionable to the Germans were the creation of an international police zone 12 miles wide along the Rhineland frontier, and the submission of the Franco-Russian mutual aid treaty to the World Court.

Foreign Secretary Eden urged Von Ribbentrop before the latter left London for Berlin to prevail on Hitler to submit counter proposals. Eden emphasized that the four power proposals were not intended to be final.

Believing Hitler would be obdurate, the French cabinet prepared a program of sanctions against Germany for proposal to the league, although Foreign Minister Flandin and others doubted that England would agree to support it. Flandin was prepared for a struggle to keep Britain, Belgium and Italy in a united front with France against German efforts to drive them apart. The four Locarno powers are agreed on a virtual military alliance if the reichsfuehrer fails to accept their proposals for a new Rhineland settlement.

Isabella Greenway Will Retire From Congress

ISABELLA GREENWAY, the capable lady who has represented Arizona in congress since October, 1933, has announced in Tucson that she will retire from public life at the conclusion of her present term. She was first elected for the remainder of the term of Lewis Douglas, who resigned to become director of the budget, and was re-elected in 1934.



Mrs. Greenway

Mrs. Greenway owns and operate several ranches in Arizona and New Mexico and a hotel in Tucson, and is also interested in some mining companies. Undoubtedly she could go back to congress without opposition, but she says she wants to devote more time to her private activities.

A girlhood chum of Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Greenway has been a frequent visitor at the White House during her two terms in the house.

Great Floods Recede and Reconstruction Begins

INTREPID citizens of scores of cities and towns in the eastern and New England states which were devastated by the unprecedented floods were digging out their homes and places of business from the mud and debris as the turbulent waters of many rivers subsided. Reconstruction and refitting began everywhere immediately, and this, as well as the relief of the suffering thousands, was aided by funds totaling more than $43,000,000 allocated by President Roosevelt before he left Washington for Florida.

Rough estimates were that the total dead in 13 states were 169; the homeless were 221,500, and the total property damage, $271,500,000. The last figure probably would be tripled if one took into account the losses from interruption to industry and trade and the stopping of the wages of labor.

Cities along the lower Ohio were threatened as the flood waters raced down to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, but they had had plenty of warning and were in a measure prepared. Of course many communities were submerged, but the residents had moved to higher land.

Everywhere in the devastated regions the Red Cross workers were busy with food, clothing and medical supplies, and in many places National Guardsmen were kept on duty to prevent looting. The people of the nation were responding liberally to the call of President Roosevelt and Admiral Grayson, head of the Red Cross, for a fund of $3,000,000.

Doings of the Senators and Representatives

STILL refusing to appropriate $12,000,000 for the Florida ship canal, the senate passed the army bill carrying approximately $611,000,000. More than half the sum goes for the military activities of the War department.

There will be no reduction in the number of CCC camps during most of the coming fiscal year, and the enrollees will be kept up to about the 350,000 mark. This was the decision of President Roosevelt after a threatened revolt of Democratic representatives induced him to change his mind in the matter.

Senator Black, chairman of the senate lobbying committee, has added the Wichita Beacon to the papers whose telegrams he has seized or attempted to seize. The list also includes the Hearst publications, the Cowles papers, and the Times Publishing company of Wichita Falls, Tex.

Three Powers Agree to Limit Battleship Size

GREAT BRITAIN, the United States and France, the only nations remaining in the London naval conference, accepted the final draft of a new treaty limiting the size of battleships to 35,000 tons, retaining 10,000 tons as the maximum for cruisers and providing that none of that size shall be built for six years.

Norman H. Davis, chief of the American delegation, served notice that the United States would consider herself free from the large cruiser limit if Great Britain should build more than 70 cruisers.

Unsuccessful in keeping Japan and Italy pledged to naval limitation, the conferees wrote escape clauses in the treaty which would permit them to disregard the limits if Japan and other nonsigners exceeded them.

President Goes South on His Fishing Trip

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT packed up his fishing tackle and started South for his annual angling cruise, this time on the new Presidential boat, the Potomac. He made a brief stop at Winter Park, Fla., where he received an honorary degree from Rollins college.

Dr. Townsend Comes Out for Senator Borah

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH is campaigning earnestly for the Republican Presidential nomination, and has just received a big boost for his cause in the announcement that Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the old age pension plan that bears his name, will give the Idahoan all his support. Repudiating President Roosevelt and changing his registration at Long Beach, Calif., from Democratic to Republican, Townsend said Borah was the only Republican candidate who "even approached" the standard of the Townsendites, although the senator has refused to indorse the Townsend pension plan as it stands.

Hitherto the Townsend organization had favored circulation of third party petitions in every state to enlist millions of people as a demonstration of strength. So the doctor's announcement is a reversal of policy. If he can induce a considerable proportion of his followers to enter the Borah camp the senator's chances may be greatly enhanced.

Plans Announced for Soil Conservation Program

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE announced the establishment of five regions for administration of the soil conservation and domestic allotment act, substitute for the invalid AAA. H. R. Tolley, administrator of the new plan, said the department already has begun a field service to administer the program in various states. As under the AAA, the leading part within the states is to be played by the farmers' county and community committees.



H. R. Tolley

Mr. Wallace also directed discontinuance of the four commodity divisions whose work of liquidating AAA production control programs will be taken over by the regional directors. The order leaves intact other administrative units of the AAA, such as the division of marketing and marketing agreements, division of program planning, and the division of the consumers' counsel.

Effort to Keep Politics Out of WPA Administration

RUSH D. HOLT, the young Democratic senator from West Virginia, gave notice that he would continue to hammer at the Works Progress administration until a senate investigation was ordered. He demanded an inquiry into all relief activities under charge of Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, and other agencies affecting relief, the RFC, CWA, and FERA.

In reply to some of the charges made, Mr. Hopkins issued this bulletin:

"No employee of WPA is required to make any contribution to any political party. No WPA employee's job will be in jeopardy because of failure to make such contribution.

"No employee of the WPA shall at any time solicit contributions for any political party, and evidence of such solicitation will be cause for immediate discharge. The question whether or not to contribute to any political party is a matter entirely for the voluntary decision of employees.

"No person will be employed or discharged on the ground of his support or nonsupport of any candidate."

Income Tax Collections Show Big Increase

THE Treasury reported that income tax collections for the first 16 days of March amounted to $281,758,032, or a gain of 46.4 per cent over the $192,429,413 in the corresponding period of last year. Practically all collection districts registered an increase.

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

More Years, More Cares
Monkeys and Yellow Fever
The King Sees Poverty
Ancient Koran Found

The French have a saying, referring to a man's age, "One year more, one care more"—Un an de plus, un soin de plus.



Arthur Brisbane

European nations might take for their motto, "One treaty more, one more danger of war."

Italy, Austria, Hungary have a three-power treaty under which Italy guarantees Austrian independence against any attempt by Germany to absorb Austria, for instance. There is possible cause for war if any cause were lacking.

Sao Paulo, Brazil, worries about reports brought by health officers from the forests of the upper Sorocabana area. In that region, where mosquitoes are thick, explorers frequently saw "monkeys with high fevers" drop out of trees and die, dozens of them, victims of yellow fever.

Fortunately for Brazil cities, the jungle mosquito that bites monkeys and gives them yellow fever keeps away from cities. The fight against disease-bearing mosquitoes and rats would keep men busy, if they were not busy already killing each other in war.

Edward VIII, new king of England, visited the magnificently luxurious ocean steamer Queen Mary in Glasgow, then went from house to house, knocking on doors, visiting some of the worst slum dwellings in all his kingdom.

Later, talking to Lord Melchett, the king put the problem of England, this country and the whole world in these few words:

"How do you reconcile a world that has produced this mighty ship with the slums we have just visited?"

A marvelously illustrated ancient manuscript of the Koran, found in a shop of an antiquity dealer of Cairo, Egypt, was bought for fifty pounds. Heaven knows how many thousands of pounds it is actually worth.

The Koran is said to have been written by a highly educated Jew, who suggested ideas to Mohammed, the latter being unable to write.

It is possible, however, that angels, supposed to have revealed divine truth to Mohammed, also taught him to write.

Good news for tree growers, fruit trees or others. You may get rid of insect pests by hammering the trunks of trees with a riveting machine, such as is used in driving rivets in city skyscrapers.

A California inventor patented the process. This writer proposes to try it on a New Jersey orchard at the earliest possible moment. The riveting is said to loosen the insect pests, after which it is easy to wash them off with a strong spray of water, no chemicals needed. To save the tree from injury, it is probably desirable to put several thicknesses of old automobile tires or tubes between the bark and the riveting machine.

There is plenty of money in this country, billions of it, Jesse Jones will tell you, but it is not circulating, as unhealthy for money in a country as for blood in your veins.

You know the strange, perhaps true, story of a man who unwittingly passed a counterfeit $10 bill. It went through the hands of ten individuals, paid for $100 worth of goods, and came back to the man who originally passed it. He identified and destroyed it.

One hundred dollars' worth of debts had been paid, nobody was any the worse. Money is a queer thing.

Do not give "living toys" to your children for Easter presents. Many parents and friends thoughtlessly give children helpless living creatures, easily hurt—live chicks, or newly hatched ducklings.

The helpless creatures are roughly treated, mutilated, fortunate if they happen to be promptly killed, by children that know no better.

The hard-working, intelligent Swiss nation is said to be disturbed by the prospect of another war as by none other.

Every Swiss under fifty is armed, trained and ready. Even in the big war nobody tried to invade Switzerland—too much hard climbing, and the conqueror would not know how to run the hotels, even if he acquired them.

The immediate business of this country is to find some way of controlling flood waters—probably not impossible.

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WNU Service.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

National Press Building — Washington, D. C.

Washington.—The President's latest message to congress, asking more than a billion and a half in new money to spend on relief as he sees fit has caused political thunder to rumble again. It has brought out in the open much of the undercurrent of gossip that has been going on about political racketeering with federal funds and it has brought into sharp relief, just ahead of the spring campaigning, the fact that the federal government has used something like $8,000,000,000 under the guise of relief since President Roosevelt took office.

Thunder Over Relief

Naturally, the situation is immersed in politics. All of the charges that were flung at Mr. Roosevelt during previous sessions of congress when he had requested that he be given, as he was given, blank checks on the treasury, have been revived. In addition, new accusations and disclosures of petty graft and political machinations have been dug up and flaunted in the face of the New Deal leaders. More and more of these are coming to the surface and there is no longer any question that throughout the relief organization there is politics. This is true notwithstanding the strongly worded statement by Mr. Roosevelt that politics was not to figure in the administration of relief in any way.

All of this leads up to the conclusion that whenever the federal government horns in on administrative affairs of states, counties or municipalities, the organization becomes so extensive that it is impossible for those at the top in Washington to know what goes on. It is but another way of saying that the federal government ought to confine itself to federal affairs, matters of national scope instead of attempting to supersede the local governments in any function.

* * *

Since we are heading into a campaign in which Mr. Roosevelt is seeking re-election, his opposition is making much of two phases of the spending and relief situations. They are stressing the waste that they charge has permeated every phase of the relief effort in the last three years as well as the waste that has taken place in the countless alphabetical agencies that Mr. Roosevelt has built up in the federal government.

Charge Waste

The relief machinery, Roosevelt opponents claim, has been converted into a gigantic political machine, the chief object of which is to re-elect Mr. Roosevelt. They claim as well that there has been created a bureaucracy that makes us, as individuals, responsible to a thousand little dictators who act as prosecution, judge and jury over our every coming and going.

All of these are harsh accusations but there is enough evidence available now to make it appear that there is, at least, some truth upon which such charges can be based.

Of course politicians will magnify all phases of every subject which they discuss. The opposition will make the crimes look heinous and the administration spokesmen will make everything look pure. Neither one is justified in going quite to the extent of the indicated trend. It seems to me that voters ought not be fully convinced by either side but that they ought to examine the picture from the local viewpoint where the evidence is first-hand.

* * *

There are 3,071 counties in the United States. In nearly every one of them, there are a Republican and a Democratic county chairman. In many of the counties the Democratic county chairmen are trying to use the WPA and its relief setup for political advantage. In an equal number of counties Republican county chairmen are watching for and reporting irregularities. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the charges about relief being used politically will increase in number as the campaign progresses if there is ground for the charges. So, it is made to appear that the local voters will have a complete picture of conditions upon which to base their judgment.

More Politics

Two recent instances where important individuals have called attention to alleged corruption and political maneuvering under guidance of relief leaders serve to support the contention I have just advanced that the local communities will have complete facts before them. I refer to the charges by Senator Holt, Democrat, of West Virginia, that the whole relief organization in his state is honeycombed with politics and the bitter attack by Governor Pinchot, Pennsylvania Republican, upon what he called the manhandling of relief administration in the state in which he formerly was the chief executive. Relief Administrator Hopkins, with the aid of politicians, has denied these charges in toto. Senator Holt called the Hopkins' denial a whitewash of his own appointees and Mr. Pinchot turned loose a fresh fire.

This sort of thing probably will develop in every state in the Union.

* * *

I referred to the Presidential message asking an additional billion and a half for relief. This would not have created quite so much of a storm had it not followed closely on the heels of the White House request for new taxes. The combination of taxes and an additional appropriation to be used as previous blank checks have been used by Mr. Roosevelt has enabled those who are opposed to the President and those who, while they may support him for re-election, are not in accord with some of his policies, to make public statements of their positions to a better advantage than was possible before. If they had been able only to oppose relief, administration supporters could have accused them of being opposed to the relief of destitute. To put taxes and a blank check together simply offers additional ammunition and a good many members of congress will use it before the new relief appropriation is voted.

And Asks New Taxes

I think there is no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt will get the money.

When Mr. Roosevelt was voted $4,880,000,000 a year ago, his opponents threw up their hands and said that "you can't beat $4,880,000,000 for re-election." Now, one hears observations frequently expressed that while "you can't beat $4,880,000,000 for re-election," it is entirely possible that $4,880,000,000 plus almost that much more may beat itself. In other words, I have attempted here to present a comprehensive analysis of the pros and cons in order to show that since politics has crept in, has permeated the relief setup, the AAA organization and other New Deal agencies, it is entirely possible for a reaction to develop whereby the vast sum of money would be the cause of defeat rather than the cause of re-election for Mr. Roosevelt.

* * *

Much is being made of the President's proposal to tax the surpluses of corporations. I have hitherto reported to you something of the nature of the tax proposals but there have been developments that bring the subject again to the fore. One of these, perhaps the most interesting one, is differences that have arisen between men who are supposed to be the President's closest advisers. Professor Raymond Moley, now a magazine editor, lately criticized the tax plan most vigorously in his publication. At the same time, attention was directed here to the recorded attitude of Prof. Rexford Guy Tugwell. Professor Tugwell published a book called "The Industrial Decline" not so long ago and in that volume he advocated the control of capital by the "driving of corporate surpluses into the open investment market" by taxation. These two views simply cannot be reconciled and yet they came from two individuals who have been very close to Mr. Roosevelt in an advisory way ever since Mr. Roosevelt entered the White House.

Split on Tax Plan

Professor Moley takes the position, editorially, that if, during the depression, American industry had been stripped of all surpluses, few of even the greatest corporations could have survived. He regards surpluses as life insurance policies for corporations and holds the conviction that unless a corporation is permitted to retain funds as it sees fit, it cannot protect itself when our economic structure goes into a tailspin such as that through which we have been passing.

The difference in viewpoint of these two men shows a sad state of confusion among the "economic planners of the more abundant life," and demonstrates, among other things, that Professor Tugwell still has very great influence with the President. While we have not heard many of Professor Tugwell's speeches lately, and it is probably true, as publicly stated by the opposition, that Professor Tugwell has been muzzled for the period of the campaign, there are many things being done under Presidential orders that have their origin in the Tugwell brain. He is proceeding merrily on his way with the Resettlement Administration program, of which he is head, and has 14,000 employees on his pay roll. All of which seems to indicate that while Professor Tugwell will not make any more speeches calling upon farmers and laborers to ally themselves against "our common enemy," he is still a very effective member of the New Deal administration.

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SYNOPSIS

Antoinette Taft, twenty-three, attractive and ambitious but unable to hold a job, lives in a drab San Francisco flat with her sister Brenda and brother Cliff, who are older, her seventeen-year-old brother Bruce, and their Aunt Meg. In her job hunting rounds she interviews Lawrence Bellamy, editor of the Journal of Commerce, but finds he has no place for a woman writer. She likes him very much, as she tells Brenda later. Diffident Barney Kerr drops in. Barney has his eye on Tony, but she despises him. Tony gets a telephone call from Mr. Greenwood, city editor of the Call, offering her a job as society reporter. Cliff, returning just then, accompanies Tony to the newspaper office. Tony finds the men in the office friendly and helpful. The first night she goes with Cliff and Joe Burke of the sports department to a restaurant and sees Bellamy. She thrills when he nods to her. She is thoroughly happy in the hustle and bustle of the newspaper office. She manages to solve the problem of getting photographs. The only other woman on the staff is Bess Cutter, who does a column and is very friendly with Fitch, general manager. Bess comes to depend on Tony. Bess invites Tony to dine with her at her apartment with Fitch and then go to the theater. Barney proposes to Tony and is rejected. Tony attends the Cutter affair and is displeased. She is assigned to cover the mid-winter carnival at Piedmont. She meets elderly Mrs. Patterson and her daughter Ruth, wife of Larry Bellamy. Ruth is in poor health.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued
—6—

Immediately there stepped in from the hallway the most stunning figure of a man Tony had ever seen: a tall man, splendidly made, his height and figure and handsome face set off by the dashing costume and the ribboned peruke of the Revolutionary period. He wore a magnificent skirted coat of black brocade heavily embroidered in silver and steel, a waistcoat gay in flowers, plum-colored, knee-breeches and silk stockings, buckled high-heeled shoes. At his throat and wrists were frills of fine lace; in his hand he carried a plumed cocked hat. She knew him: it was Lawrence Bellamy.

"Larry, you are marvelous!" said his wife.

"Oh, bravo," said Mrs. Peterson.

"Come over here and meet Miss Taft, dear."

"Oh, Lord, I didn't know anyone was with you!" Benedict Arnold ejaculated. "Oh, say—" he stammered, Tony's hand in his, "well, hello—I didn't place you! You and I—where have you and I talked to each other before?"

"In your office. Months ago."

"Oh, sure, sure!" His face was brightening. "You were coming back; you didn't come back?"

"No. I got a job on the Call—that very day, I think. Society editor."

"Good work!" he said heartily. "Of course, I see it all, now. You've come over to do the High Jinks at the club."

"And I've just placed you," Tony said smiling. "I've been talking to your wife and Mrs. Patterson here without ever thinking that the name was the same."

"Well—this is pleasant. "No, no tea. I'm going upstairs and get out of this stuff; I just tried it on to see if it would fit and you all wouldn't think I looked like a perfect fool," said Lawrence Bellamy, as he stooped to kiss his wife's pale face, "and then I'll get myself something in the pantry, and then I'll join you ladies. What d'you think of it, Ruth?"

"It is simply stunning."

"This is one of the costumes from Arliss's 'Alexander Hamilton,'" the editor explained to Tony. "I was down there in Hollywood a few weeks ago and I borrowed this for me and a dandy for Ruth."

"And what do you go as, Mrs. Patterson?" Tony smiled at the elderly woman.

"For many years now," Mrs. Patterson said firmly, "I've worn a lace dress and put a mantilla on my head and a rose in my hair. No trouble, and thank God I can wear my own shoes and stays!"

"And you're going tonight, Ruth?" Lawrence asked, from the door.

"For a while, Larry—for the dinner, anyway."

"Ah, you're a sport!" he said.

When he came back they talked for fifteen animated minutes before Tony rushed upstairs to get at her belated work, and she felt then, in the firelight, with their appreciative eyes upon her, that she was at her best; what she said sounded original and amusing, even to her, and when she got upstairs to the guest room and looked at herself in the mirror, she thought she looked her prettiest, too.

The guest room was as beautifully appointed as was the rest of the house. There was a small flat typewriter awaiting her on the gray-and-blue desk, and Tony settled down at once to work. When that was done she could study at her leisure the blue-and-gray carpet, and the gray-and-blue curtains with a touch of pale apple blossom pink for relief here and there; the apple blossom bed, with a satin comforter of powder-blue faced with gray.

She took a luxurious bath, creamed her skin and brushed her hair, finally put on her wrapper and lay down, pulling the satin quilt up over her.

Tony was half asleep when there was a tap at her door.

"Come in!" she said, rousing. It was Ruth Bellamy who came in, hesitantly, with a somewhat doubtful smile on her face.

"It's after half-past seven, and you asked to be reminded?"

"Oh, yes. Oh, come in, Mrs. Bellamy! I believe I was dozing."

Ruth came in and sat on the bed.

"I had the most delicious bath, and then all these books, and I think I was nearly asleep.—Oh, how wonderful your hair is!"

"My wig?" Mrs. Bellamy's face had been artfully rouged and painted; with the silver curls above it, and the earrings of brilliants quivering when she moved her head, she looked ten years younger—fifteen years younger than the woman Tony had met downstairs a few hours ago. "Ridiculous what they can do!" she smiled deprecatingly.

"It's very becoming!"

"It's too becoming. I don't look this way any more," the other woman said, shaking her head. "But this is what I came in about," she went on: "Mother and I were saying that—that since you're young, and this is a dance, would you like us to hunt you up a costume?"

Tony pointed, and Ruth turned her head to see the gay full skirt of the Portuguese costume, the embroidered blouse and bright headdress dangling on hangers at the dressing table.

"It's the real thing; my brother had a friend who had to go to Rio," Tony explained, as the other woman admired it. "And he brought it home for Brenda. But it was always miles too big for Brenda, so I wear it."

Tony put her feet on the floor, went to the dressing table, and picked up a brush. She looked at her hostess in the mirror.

"You're not going to have much fun, are you?" she asked soberly, in sudden understanding.

Mrs. Bellamy, lingering, seated herself beside the almost dead fire.

"No," she answered, smiling nervously, and yet, Tony saw, glad to talk too.

"You're a good sport!" Tony smilingly repeated the husband's phrase.

"I try to be."

"Was the little boy—was Peter—sick very long?" Tony was standing opposite her hostess now, brushing her thick dark hair.

"He was killed."

"Ah-h-h!"

"He was at a friend's house, playing with little Dick Sykes. They were at the garage—"

"Terrible for you!"

"It was terrible for my husband, too. We never talk of Peter."

"Perhaps," Tony said timidly, "it would be better if you did."

"Peter was the only one. You see, I was thirty-three and Larry only twenty-one when we married," Mrs. Bellamy said suddenly.

"You look twenty-one tonight," Tony commented readily.

The older woman got to her feet, laid a hand on Tony's shoulder.

"Come and see me again," she said wistfully, shyly. "When you are over on this side of the bay, or any time, I'd be so glad of it. I've been living very quietly — too quietly."

"I will!" Tony promised, touched. But as she got herself into the becoming stripes and colors, she wondered if she would. Life was brimful without the Bellamys!

CHAPTER IX

TWO weeks later the Bellamys came over to the city for a few weeks to stay at the Fairmont hotel, and Tony was almost immediately asked by her new friend to come up and have tea with her. She had a thoroughly pleasant hour with the mother and daughter, enjoying the luxury of the big corner suite, and the hot tea, and the sense that she was liked and admired. After that she went in two or three times a week.

Once Brenda went with her, and Ruth and Mrs. Patterson liked Brenda, too; they both made it a point to go into Younger's and buy books from Tony's charming sister. And at Christmas time Tony had beautiful presents.

The Bellamys, remembering happier Christmases that a noisy little boy had made complete, went to Havana. But they left their gifts behind them; there were flowers for Aunt Meggy, there was a lovely scarf for Brenda, and for Tony herself there were frail delicate underthings from Ruth, a book from Larry, and a handsome coat from "her attached old friend Harriet Patterson."

She went up to thank them as soon as they came back, and found Ruth alone. It was a dark, foggy January afternoon, and Tony was glad to get warm and to give all her Christmas news over her teacup, and get all of Ruth's in return. Ruth looked better than Tony had ever seen her; she had a good color, and seemed in fine spirits, and she quite simply laid some of the improvements to Tony herself.

"You've been extremely good for me, my dear. Both Mother and Larry see it. A daughter couldn't have been sweeter."

"I've done nothing; you make me ashamed!" Tony protested.

"I'm fond of you. I don't get fond of many persons," Ruth said with her pathetic smile.

Lawrence Bellamy was not always at the hotel for the tea parties that his wife so much enjoyed, but he came in once or twice, and was always glad to find Tony there. Sometimes they discussed the personnel of the Call office; he knew all the important men there, and was inexhaustibly interested in what went on.

"Boo, that horrible Fitch! He came to dinner one night. I hate him!" Ruth said. "Do you know him, Tony?"

"Oh, yes." She smiled dreamily. "And Bessie Cutter, too," she said.

"I suppose every one in the office is on to that," Ruth observed.

"She did a column called 'Bessie Saw It,' for a while. Now they say she's going to do some work for the Sunday issue."

"Can she do anything?"

"Not really. She's been tried out almost everywhere." Tony had a moment of pity for Bessie. Not


Creamed Her Skin and Brushed Her Hair.

much fun ahead of her. Every one said that Frank Fitch was cooling. She could sell her diamonds, maybe."

"The Fitches came to our house for dinner one night," Ruth said. "And she's a sweet little thing."

When Larry went to dress for some business dinner, Ruth said thoughtfully:

"One wonders that Larry doesn't see some attractive woman; they all like him! And after all, I'm twelve years older than he is."

Tony had not known them very long before she had heard and divined much of the story of Ruth's life. Ruth had been an heiress; her Patterson grandfather had been a banker, a financial genius, one of the big figures in New York immediately after the close of the Civil war, and he had left her, or rather had left his son, Ruth's father, a considerable fortune. In the Piedmont house, which Tony gathered belonged to Mrs. Patterson, were paintings of Ruth as a little girl of ten, and one of her with her horse; photographs of Ruth in a school graduation dress, in a ball gown, on shipboard, at the Deauville races. Tony gathered that the thing lacking to Ruth in those years had been normal companionship with her own kind; any interested young man had been naturally considered a fortune hunter. She had not married.

Then, when Ruth had been thirty, a New York financial paper had wanted to see Grandfather Patterson's letters and diaries, to use in a series of articles about the New York of his time, and the promising young journalist, little more than a year out of Harvard, who had been sent out to Patterson manor farm on Long Island had been Lawrence Bellamy. Lawrence had been young and gay; Ruth impressive in her wealth and position at thirty-one. He had imagined that many suitors were interested; presently he had found himself installed as the only one, her squire when she went into town to the opera, and incidentally to the Patterson box; her authority on the problems presented by managing the manor farm; there were splendid dairies, calves, bulls, stallions, hunters, and racers. Lawrence grew interested. They were married, and Ruth had a few years of flawless happiness, had a small square son to stamp about "Merrivale Hills," could drive about to other estates like theirs, and show other women how fortunate she was.

Lawrence had continued in newspaper work, refusing to give up the career that interested him to become a rich woman's husband, and as his star had begun to rise, somehow—Tony sensed—Ruth's had begun to fall. First there had been money loss, a great deal of it, and the sale of Merrivale Hills; and then failing health. Through them Ruth had clung all the more tenaciously to her wonderful husband and son. Then had come the San Francisco venture, and the beautiful house in Piedmont, with Lawrence growing handsomer and cleverer and more successful every day, and the Journal promising to be a success. Ruth had been forty-two then, to his eager, vital thirty.

But nothing had been really disturbing, nothing had forced upon her the realization of their changing positions until little Peter's death. That had brought her house of cards down about her ears with a shattering crash; there could be no more illusions, no more hopes. She had sunk, within a few short weeks, into the shrinking, nervous condition in which Tony first had seen her. She had felt herself the elderly, childless wife of a rising and brilliant man, and not all his kindly matter-of-fact affection, and not all her mother's anxious spoiling and loving could seem to save her.

"Happiness is absolutely relative, Bendy," the more thoughtful Tony once said to her sister. "I see it more and more every day. There's no use trying to estimate whether persons are happy or not; you can't tell until you know what they're comparing it to. Ruth has so much less than she used to have that she's almost in melancholia. We have so much more than we ever thought we'd have that we can hardly keep our feet on the ground. And yet even now we haven't one-tenth—I mean in actual income and position and possessions—of what the Bellamys have."

"Poor thing!" It's the little boy's death, I suppose. She can't forget it."

"And feeling so much older than he. If she were thirty-two instead of forty-two I suppose there might be another child; as it is I don't think there's any hope of it."

"He's—how old?"

"About thirty-one or -two, I think."

"Ten years. You three run in neat decades," said Brenda.

"That's true. Good gracious, is she twenty years older than I am!" Tony murmured, under her breath.

"You really like her, don't you?" Brenda questioned, in the tone of one thinking aloud.

"I like her liking me," Tony answered, after a moment's thought, in honesty that surprised even herself. "I don't mean that!" she said laughing. "I do like her—you have to like Ruth, she's so generous and kind and all that. But of course she's not the personality that Larry is."

"Oh, Tony, you're so beautiful, so firm and young and glowing and happy—have mercy on her!" Brenda thought. But aloud she dared say nothing. She could only console herself with the prayer that it was purely her imagination that of late Tony was quoting Larry Bellamy with a new significance: that Larry was managing to be at home when Tony was there.

The Bellamys rented an apartment in the smartest of the California street places; a roof apartment with a wonderful view of the city, and determined to remain in San Francisco.

On a certain rainy March afternoon, with the freedom of a favored friend, she went up there unannounced, gave Chevalier her wet mackintosh and dripping umbrella, and entered the living room to find a fire blazing and Lawrence reading galley proofs in a deep chair beside it.

"Oh, delicious fire—I'm freezing!" Tony exclaimed joyfully "Hello, Larry. Cold?"

"No-o-o. I had some work to do, and I thought I might as well do it here."

"Ruth?"

"At a bridge lunch somewhere. She'll be in. She said to be sure to keep you if you came in."

"Oh-h-h-h!" Tony shuddered luxuriously. "I'm on a story, but the woman is right up the street here at the Fairmont, and she won't be home until six."

"Then you're here until six?" Larry said, with a glance at the clock.

"The truth is," Tony said, her cheeks bright from the windy climb up the hill, "the truth is, I'm glad to see you alone for a minute, for I'm in a tight corner."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Troublesome Spuds

Cooks of a Hawaiian Academy of Science expedition to the summit of Mauna Kea, America's highest island mountain, had their troubles. It took them an hour and twenty minutes to boil potatoes at the 6,000-foot level of the mountain, which rises to a height of 13,825 feet on the "Big Island" of Hawaii.

When Christ Arose

By AMY VANCE WEEKS

in Indianapolis News

WHEN Christ arose on Easter day,
The sunbeams burst through clouds of gray;
The violets bloomed their bluest blue,
And hyacinths increased in hue
While jonquils looked a bit more gay!

The hilltop breezes stopped to play
With tulips blooming by the way;
The starry-eyed narcissus knew
When Christ arose!

As angels rolled the stone away,
A choir of lilies breathed a lay;
Wee buds were christened with the dew,
And bluebells chimed the anthems through!
Each flower rejoiced, and knelt to pray
When Christ arose.



WHY is it that there are usually some sinister associations about the word Easter when we find it on the map? It doesn't seem quite in keeping, states a writer in London Answers Magazine.

The classic example is Easter island, in the Pacific. It got its name in quite straightforward fashion, when a Dutch admiral discovered it one Easter Sunday, over 200 years ago.

But the place itself has a forbidding, desolate air. There are few trees, and even birds, usually plentiful in these islands, seem strangely scarce. But there are great volcanic rocks and craters, and strange relics of a vanished civilization—huge platforms and mysterious statues, with features that are grim masks of cruelty and defiance, staring eerily into nothingness.

Not a pleasant place, Easter island, apart from its famous statues, but they give it the final touch that makes it wholly sinister, a place of mystery and terror.

None of the other "Easters" quite come up to this standard, but there is a touch of the creepy about the great cavern in South Patagonia which has been named Easter Hole. Most caves have a slightly sinister air, and this is a particularly large and awe-inspiring example. And Easter Sunday canyon, in Arizona, has something of the same forbidding character.

It's a relief to come to our own Easter—Good Easter, a tiny village


Relics of a Vanished Civilization; Mysterious Statues.

in Essex. But Good Easter hasn't always been good. Start delving into its past and you find that it has specialized in witches.

It's only some 60 years ago that some of the villagers threw an old woman into a pond because she was suspected of being a witch, and the "ordeal by swimming" was one of the favorite methods of the old witch-finders. If a woman was a witch she floated; if she wasn't, she sank.

More recently even than that, Good Easter still had its "witches," or believed that it had them. One man, who died some years ago, had this reputation because his cabbages were always better than anyone else's, so people believed that he "bewitched" their gardens.

A strange story, too, was told about this man's wife. It was said that, meeting another woman with a handsome baby girl, she exclaimed:

"What a beautiful child! But it will never get any bigger!" And soon afterwards the baby died.

Good Easter seems a healthy place, and its people live to a ripe old age. So far as it is concerned, the sinister element belongs to the past, not to the present.

Well Proved Fact

Taking all the evidence together, it is not too much to say that there is no single historic incident better or more variously supported than the resurrection of Christ.—Westcott.

A Charming Needlecraft Picture to Embroider



PATTERN 5297

The old-time well—the bucket hanging there, just waiting to be embroidered in its natural setting. And what a lovely and colorful wall-hanging you'll have when finished! You can use as many bright threads as fancy dictates when you begin to "paint" the old-fashioned garden in lazy-daisy. French knots, running and single stitch. And you needn't frame the panel—just line it, and hang it up.

In pattern 5297 you will find a transfer pattern of a wall hanging 15 by 20 inches; a color chart; material requirements; illustrations of all stitches needed; directions for finishing wall hanging.

Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Small Can Be Great in Bettering of Humanity

When a small nation accomplishes something with its limited means, says ex-President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia in Karel Capek's "President Masaryk Tells His Story," what it achieves has an immense and exceptional value, like the widow's mite. Speaking of his country, Masaryk writes, "Our smallness as a nation does not matter; it even has its advantages; we can know each other better, we can live more intimately; we can feel more at home. But it is a great thing when a small nation among great ones does not get left behind, but takes its share in the work of bettering humanity."



Contagious

If everybody else is prosperous you will be. Don't be envious.



No Need to Suffer "Morning Sickness"

"Morning sickness"—is caused by an acid condition. To avoid it, acid must be offset by *alkalis*—such as magnesia.

Why Physicians Recommend Milnesia Wafers

These mint-flavored, candy-like wafers are pure milk of magnesia in solid form—the most pleasant way to take it. Each wafer is approximately equal to a full adult dose of liquid milk of magnesia. Chewed thoroughly, then swallowed, they correct acidity in the mouth and throughout the digestive system and insure *quick, complete elimination* of the waste matters that cause gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts.

Milnesia Wafers come in bottles of 20 and 48, at 35c and 60c respectively, and in convenient tins for your handbag containing 12 at 20c. Each wafer is approximately one adult dose of milk of magnesia. All good drug stores sell and recommend them.

Start using these delicious, effective anti-acid, gently laxative wafers today

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WAR SMASHES EVERYTHING

Just off hand, you would think it a little improbable that a California orange grower could suffer a loss because the French took the German word "alsbald" to mean "immediately" rather than "in due course."

Yet that might have happened recently when the French misunderstood one of Hitler's demands and got very indignant about it. Had they not learned their mistake soon, this trifle might have touched off the powder keg.

When war hits, our annual foreign export of millions of dollars worth of California oranges will collapse, since America won't lend Europe money to buy foodstuffs in their next war. They still owe us for the last time.

Already the search for new markets is on, with the state department combing South and Central America and the Orient. But California's greatest actual and potential market remains the rest of the United States—the east and midwest. They would buy infinitely more of our products if they knew more about them and had more available in their stores.

Quantity buyers of California farm produce—the large marketing organizations that sell all over the country as well as here—have already set up a steady flow of this state's foodstuffs into the populous east. Just one such distributing organization, through extensive advertising and economical handling, fed the rest of the nation California farm products to the tune of $55,000,000 last year.

If ever there was a time to encourage this movement eastward in quantity, it is now, when war threatens Europe. For the inevitable outbreak of flaming destruction will not only crush men and nations involved, but will also smash America's—and California's—foreign markets.

* * * * *

MARCH GOES OUT MAD

March came in like a lamb and went out like a lion in California this year. That, of course, is atmospherically speaking, what with the recent freezing spell and all.

Speaking of things in general, however, the month seems to have gone out mad as any March hare. The world has seemed crazy as a loon. Maybe April will be better.

Anyhow, as the month ended we witnessed in Germany the most elaborate concoction of hocus pocus the world has ever known. Herr Hitler held his "election." "Vote for Hitler," shouted the placards. "Vote for Hitler," bawled the radio. Trains whistled, bands played, and the campaign reached fever heat. Yet all this was aimed wildly at nothing, for there was no opposition, and no one on the ballot to vote for but Hitler!

America had its floods, dust storms, and the political merry-go-round. California had its third Lamson "verdict," or lack of one, plus another registration scramble, plus all the berserk jockeying for the May primary election.

Yes. March went out like a lion this year—and mad as any March hare.

* * * * *

BRITAIN'S QUEEN MARY

And now Britain's giant liner Queen Mary moves out to challenge France's Normandie for the supremacy of the Atlantic. Last week she took her first trip, a 15-mile run down the Clyde, and today awaits her final dressing up before setting out for New York to arrive June 1.

This newest Gargantua of the waves, a floating palace with the fleetness and grace of a speedboat, makes the famed great ships of an earlier day—the Titanic, Majestic, Lusitania, Leviathan—look like little more than ferry boats.

At the waterline, the Queen Mary surpasses in length even the Normandie. She is 1004 feet long—almost a fifth of a mile. Her gross tonnage is 80,000 tons and she cost $35,000,000. There are fully equipped theaters, swimming pools and tennis courts aboard, and even third class passage boasts more luxurious appointments than many men have ever known.

As to speed, the British have made no definite predictions, but have guarded carefully the secrets of the engine room. The object, of course, will be to beat the Normandie's record of four days, three and a helf hours for the Atlantic crossing.

All this is a far cry from the first trans-Atlantic voyages of Leif Erickson or Columbus in their flimsy little sail boats. Even so the contrast is scarcely greater than that between American and European merchant marines.

Congress has been wrangling this session over the problem of giving America adequate representation on the high seas, and with the Copeland ship subsidy bill the center of bickering, the prospect at present seems not at all promising.

Meanwhile we watch European ships carrying the bulk of our passengers and products, as well as their own, across the Atlantic.

Perhaps the triumphant arrival of the Queen Mary next June will stimulate the United States to speed rebuilding of a merchant marine that was once the proud boast of a younger Uncle Sam.

* * * * *

IT COULD HAVE BEEN WORSE

About all you can say to commend the new naval treaty signed last week by the United States, France, and Great Britain is that it could have been worse.

True, it is little more than a useless scrap of paper, and if naval war winds blow up will be whisked away like a paper tent in a monsoon. But the truly remarkable thing is that delegates to the conference did not quit in a peeve long before they ever reached the point of signing anything. The most critical war hysteria in Europe's recent history enveloped the very room they were working in.

All the treaty limits is the calibre of guns and the maximum tonnage of ships by types, although any signer can crawl out of even these provisions through numerous loopholes provided. It sets no ratios between the fleets of nations. Obviously, it is a feeble substitute for the Washington pact of 1922 and the London treaty of 1930.

Japan, failing to gain parity with the United States and Britain, did not sign. Nor did Italy, angry about sanctions. But the United States and Britain did come to a separate agreement between themselves that stands as a broad hint to Japan to watch her step in the Pacific. The agreement is that the two English speaking peoples will maintain fleets of equal power. Should Japan start a building race, then, she would have to build double to win.

How does America stack up, at present, in sea power? We have the largest fleet in the world, with 342 vessels against Britain's 303, Japan's 212, France's 209, and Italy's 182. But our ships are old. Eliminate those "over age" and you have a different picture:

Japan, 149; Britain 146; France, 144; Italy, 119, and the United States bringing up the rear with 87.

THE FIGHT IS NATION WIDE

California is not in this fight alone.

Practically every state in the nation has a planned board working under co-ordinating leadership of the national resources committee, composed principally of federal cabinet members—and what is one of the biggest problems of most state planning boards today?

It is the same one that the far-sighted in California have been battling concertedly to get action on for months. It is transportation, over-commercialization of the highways—buses and trucks.

The resource committee itself, in its report to the President for 1935, says that many state planning boards, with the object of bringing "order out of this chaos," are struggling to prevent "an oversupply of transportation facilities and consequent evils which result in idle equipment, cut-throat competition, and ultimately, bankruptcy and unsatisfactory transportation service."

Take, for example, just two typical excerpts from the many state reports. Colorado is at present deeply concerned over 'truck traffic on mountain roads and over mountain passes, which has produced a large number of serious accidents." Illinois' planning board is going so far as to consider "the desirability of separating commercial traffic from that of private passenger vehicles."

California, more vast than any of these, has more at stake than any of these in the fight for clear, uncongested, orderly highways. And highways, just to make it official, are this important, in the words of the national board:

"Highway transportation touches more interests than any other type of transportation, and has the most varied contacts with life and business."

* * * * *

HOW CAN THEY SCOFF

Last week, in an Oakland hospital, the infant called at birth the "world's smallest baby" died. Nancy Lee Vogt had failed in her struggle to live, after growing to three pounds in a month and a half.

But Nancy Vogt was not the smallest baby. A week before her death, an eight-ounce baby girl was born to a woman in St. Louis, Ill. This infant's battle for life lasted only 24 hours.

She had been born prematurely, after her mother had been felled by a truck—born without benefit of a hospital, doctors or attendants.

Traffic fatalities had achieved the ultimate. A life had been taken before Nature had meant it to begin.

The combined effort of a nation moves to halt traffic fatalities whose slaughter is worse than war, taking old lives and young, and those in between. Now they have smothered a life that had not yet really begun. And still many men scoff, and drive dangerously.

How can they, knowing the horrors?

* * * * *

THE CRISIS IS PAST

Two weeks ago demoralization faced peach farmers in California. Today the worst of the crisis is past.

The whole dramatic story stands as a monumental milestone in California's agricultural history, as a striking example of what men can do when they want to act decisively, aggressively, and with the harmony of cooperation.

Growers first sounded the alarm when they began to realize a 3,000,000 case surplus of canning peaches left over from last year was staring them in the face. July was approaching, when the new crop would come in.

With unprecedented speed and unanimity they organized the Canning Peach Stabilization committee. Conferences were held. They sought ways to move the surplus, to prevent disastrous price depression, unemployment, ruined crops . . . .

Then help came.

And today that threatening surplus is set to move into housewives' market baskets throughout the country, to be featured soon in "peach week," in a "national California canned peach sale."

It was that dramatic.

H. C. Merritt, Jr., chairman of the committee, had suggested the growers ask stores to take most of their surplus and with nation-wide advertising and vast outlets, dispose of it.

The committee agreed. The food stores accepted.

That is why "peach week" is coming, and the nation is buying California canned peaches. That is why there are smiles, now, in the "peach bowl" area, and farmers are talking of prosperous days to come.

Imports Displace U. S. Farm Lands

Farmers See Foreign Goods First Hand; Learn True Effect of Scarcity.

DES MOINES, IOWA. — Foreign grown corn, wheat, oats and flaxseed aggregating 98 million bushels—equivalent to the yield from more than 1,700,000 good Iowa acres—came into the United States during 1935, when 1,500,000 acres of Iowa corn land were taken out of production by the New Deal crop curtailment program.

Visible evidence that these imports were real and substantial was provided for farmers in an exhibit which was the center of crowds in a hotel here for several days. The importance of these imports and the manner in which they had passed to foreigners the profits ordinarily accruing by right to the Iowa farmer, was demonstrated by computations of the actual amount of Iowa farm land production they had displaced under Roosevelt economics of scarcity. The same manner of demonstration might be worked out for any agricultural state, using Department of Commerce and Department of Agriculture reports.

Actual Specimens Displayed.

Among the specimens actually on display, which spectators were at liberty to feel, examine and appraise, were, in part, the following, all bought on the open market in the Middle West:

Canned peas, carrots, string beans, asparagus and other vegetables from Belgium, Italy and France; grain from the Argentine, Canada, Poland and other countries; slabs of Polish bacon, which is being distributed in the United States at the rate of 750,000 pounds a month, at prices with which the American product falls far short of competing; Polish cooked ham; Dutch frankforts; canned roast beef and corned beef from the Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay; foreign canned sea foods, which are enjoying greatly increased sales as a substitute for American meats, and a host of other items.

There were even dressed beef and pork from New Zealand on display.

Besides the comparison on corn, it was shown that 27,438,870 bushels of wheat imported during 1935 displaced the production of 137,884 acres of Iowa wheat land, and that the 10,108,903 bushels of imported oats displaced 279,522 acres of Iowa oat land. The computations were worked out on the average yield of 11.8 bushels of wheat per acre in 1934-1935, and the average yield of 35.8 bushels of oats per acre in the last ten years.

Flaxseed Imports Mount.

It was further shown that flaxseed which has been imported, largely from the orient, if grown here and sold by American farmers, could have put 177,370 acres of Iowa flaxseed lands into production.

Despite the fact that the New Deal promised the farmer that through the repeal of prohibition he would regain his market for grains and other agricultural products, the exhibit revealed that 249,520,279 gallons of inedible molasses were imported from foreign countries during 1935. Inedible molasses, largely imported, is used by American liquor manufacturers to distill alcohol, which can be distilled from Iowa corn. These imports were shown to have replaced the production of 1,050,611 Iowa acres.

Efficiency Called Stint to WPA's Lofty Ideals

Chicago.—An idea of the true meaning of "boondoggling" in its purest form at last came to light in a statement of George Melville Smith, supervisor of 229 artists working on a WPA project here, the largest number of artists ever to work together under one roof—except on another WPA project in New York.

The artists are painting 10,000 posters—all alike—on oil cloth. Stencils are being used for the lettering, but all posters are individually colored by hand. Asked why stencils weren't used for all operations, Smith said:

"Why, if we did that we'd be through in no time. We've got to keep the hands of all these people busy."

Price of Executive "Ability"

Washington, D. C.—The resettlement administration, under Rexford Guy Tugwell, No. 1 Brain Truster of the New Deal, so far has used up $11,629,606 to administer the spending of $21,056,753 on rural rehabilitation and relief. In other words, every time $2 is spent it costs more than $1 to determine where it should go.

Taxes—America's Biggest Bill

Washington, D. C. — America's biggest bill is now taxes, Federal, state and local, which under the New Deal now amount to about $10,000,000,000 a year. This is an amount equal to almost half the gold in the world, and all the gold the United States owns. It is a bill greater than America's food, clothing or rent bills.

SUNSWEET

(Continued from Page 1)

ment and recreation of the associations' capital fund, in which growers have received the full face value of capital credits, with interest. At the same time, the Sunsweet organization announced that a schedule including final payments on apricots, peaches, pears and apples, and a progress payment on prunes is in the course of preparation and will be shortly announced. Such payments will all be made prior to tax delinquency on April 20.

CUB SCOUTS

The four dens of Cub Scouts, numbering about 30 young boys, are gradually building up a crafts program under the direction of the den mothers. Equipment for several types of work is now being secured.

FROM OREGON

Mrs. Darrell Pabst arrived Friday evening from Portland, Ore., with her daughters, for a two-day visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Coupland, and to see the new baby of the family, Harold Gardner.

FOOD - GARDEN SALE

Food sale, Saturday morning at Field's store; also sale of painted garden ornaments and painted flower pots. Sales conducted by Group 1 of the Congregational guild, with Mrs. Carl Johnson and Mrs. W. H. Stray, chairmen.

An old Missouri saying that's rather an apt one: Stand in front of a mule and behind a shotgun.—*Atchison Globe.*

M. E. Church

EASTER WEEK PROGRAM

Palm Sunday services with special music, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Communion service, Thursday evening of Passion week, 7:45.

Good Friday union service at the Congregational church, 2 to 3 p.m. Rev. Edwin Bowling will speak.

Easter Sunday services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Special music by both choirs of the church. Baptismal service and reception of new members.

The church school will give an Easter program Easter morning from 10 to 11 o'clock.

APPLESAUCE CAKE
Special Fri. and Sat. ... 23c
Ever try a rich, fruity slice of Applesauce Cake? The mellow spice flavor with the tang of raisins makes the ideal complement to light desserts. Try it today.
BUTTERHORNS 6 for 25c
Individual coffee cakes—many delicious varieties, rich with butter and eggs.
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The FARMERS CORNER



by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

California's leading legal and fiscal authorities, as well as its good roads enthusiasts, have a new problem to ponder and new cause for official headaches, as the result of discovery of a "bug" in the so-called "single-tax" act, which will be submitted to voters at the general election in November.

The "bug" proviso, as many attorneys interpret it, would automatically abolish the state gas tax, in addition to the sales tax, if the single-tax act should receive voter-approval.

Briefly sketched, the legal complications — which threaten the state's $40,000,000 annual revenue for road construction and maintenance—are as follows:

The so-called single tax, which would substitute land taxes for the sales tax, provides for the repeal of all sales taxes in any form created after Jan. 1, 1933.

Admittedly, the gas tax is a form of sales tax. The attorneys concur on that point.

But inasmuch as the original 2-cent gas tax was enacted in 1923, followed by adoption of an additional 1-cent tax in 1927, it was at first believed that the saving clause "created after Jan. 1, 1933," would make the sales tax repeal provision ineffective insofar as the gas tax is concerned.

The "saving clause" came under serious question this week, however, when some enterprising lawyer unearthed the fact that the present 3-cent gas tax was enacted by the 1933 legislature—several months "after Jan. 1." Prior to that time, the state had had a 2-cent gas tax and a 1-cent gas tax, in separate acts, but the 1933 legislature abolished the old acts and adopted a new 3-cent tax as a matter of routine business.

State's attorneys are frankly in a quandry as to how the courts would interpret the trick proviso. As the matter stands, they agree that the gas tax is a sales tax. They also agree that the single tax, if adopted, would repeal all sales taxes enacted after Jan. 1, 1933. And they further agree that the present gas tax, technically at least, was enacted after that date.

Complicating the problem is the fact that the courts cannot rule on an act until it is enacted. In short, the voter must "go it blind!"" And piling complications on complications, a new gas tax could not be enacted by the legislature if the single tax proposal knocked out the present levy, as the measure specifically prohibits "the imposition of any new sales taxes."

Still another bug has bobbed up in the single tax proposal.

By its repeal of all sales taxes in any form, it would abolish all liquor taxes in the state—thereby causing another $10,000,000 loss in revenue.

To California farmers, homeowners and common property taxpayers generally, the single tax represents the most dangerous tax proposal which has been placed before the voters in many years.

It would at least double and probably treble the tax load on land, according to the admission of its proponents.

Any farmer in doubt can figure it out for himself.

In addition to the present burden on land, there would be added $65,000,000 annually now raised by the sales tax; $10,000,000 now secured through liquor taxes; other millions (amount undetermined) now provided by the tax on tangible personal property, and in all probability, $40,000,000 in highway funds now collected under the gasoline tax.

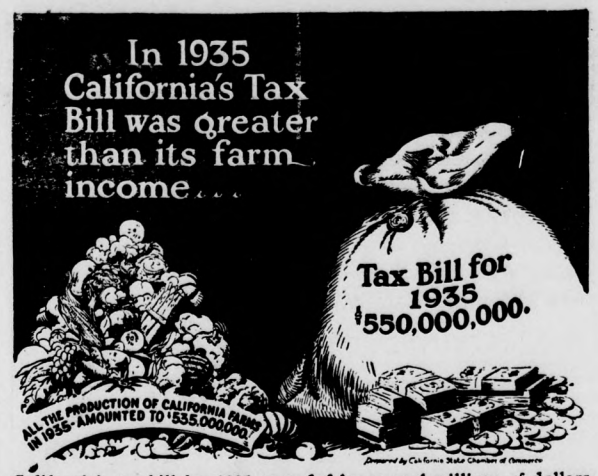
Even more dangerous, the proposal removes all tax restrictions on land—making the sky the limit for future taxation!

The farmer or home-owner who stops to wonder concerning the excuse for such attempted discrimination will find the answer in the words of Henry George, father of the single tax movement in the United States:

"I have taught and shall continue to teach that private ownership of land is against natural justice."

THE SEASON OF PLAGUES

The plague of 17-year locusts will appear thi ssummer, an entomologist predicts. But what with the buzzing of the political candidates, it is doubtful that it will be noticed. *Hartford Courant.*



California's tax bill for 1935 exceeded by several millions of dollars the total income from all of its farm products, according to the above illustration issued by the California State Chamber of Commerce.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

BY WILLIS GREEN

At last Friday's baseball game the local nine made 8 hits for 5 runs while Los Gatos made only 3 hits and put over 3 runs. Lovoi and Bagoye hit home runs for the locals in the first inning, and Bellis of Los Gatos hit a home run for the visitors. Bachman, Williamson and Karnegal, Parks were the local batteries, while Zumwalt, Miller, and Bellis were the batteries of Los Gatos.

Tomorrow afternoon the team is scheduled to meet Fremont at Fremont. Fremont is reputed to have a very good team and tomorrow's game should be well worth attending.

—C—

Last night, before a large audience of enthusiastic fans, the senior class quint met a basketball team representing the other classes of the school. Lovoi, of the school, was high point man with 13, while Frank, of the seniors, was next in line with 12 points. Scoring by other players was: Farley, 11, Meeks, 2, Bachman 9, Bagoye, 1, and DuBois, 2 for the school, and Condensa, 2, Brydon, 3 for the seniors.

Ralph E. Noddin coached the school team and Brydon coached the senior hoopsters. Tony Lovoi was the referee with Larry Quetano as umpire, while Jack Murdock and John Talia were the scorekeeper and timekeeper, respectively.

Final score, 38-17, with the seniors on the short end.

—C—

April 1 saw many pranks on the high school campus. Notable among them was one at the expense of the third period history class. An announcement was made that at 11:15 KFRC was going to broadcast a program of special interest to history students, so when the clock struck the time, the radio was tuned to KFRC. After 20 minutes a realization of the prank pervaded the class and a program of comedy was turned off.

—C—

Great interest was shown by 20 20 Japanese club members at a picnic held at the Frank Miahara home near the Almaden dam. Picnic lunches were in an approved Japanese style.

—C—

Those who attended the meeting of the Boy's Athletic club last Thursday were instructively entertained by two lectures on deisel engines. Thomas D. Lewis spoke first on the development and types of deisel engines and M. F. Hughes spoke on their operation and the reasons for their high efficiency. Models and charts of parts were used to illustrate the main points.

—C—

Mr. York is recuperating from a severe leg injury which he suffered last week.

—C—

Mrs. Gertrude Mead, who has been substituting for Miss Corbett during her recent illness, was guest of honor at the meeting last Friday of the Poetry club. Dorothy Mills and Madeline Byrnes were alumni guests and Viola Stout, Fredericka Lee and Evelyn Rowe, students, were other guests present at the meeting.

—C—

A puff-ball is usually thought to be large when it reaches a size of four inches in diameter, but Miss Boesch has the grandfather of them all on display in her biology room. Its diameter varies from 12 to 18 inches and it weighs 23¾ pounds. Plans are to dry it and keep a chart of the different stages of drying. The specimen was found near Saratoga and brought to Miss Boesch by Ray Michael, a student.

HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA MISSIONS

California's famous old Missions, with their historical and romantic backgrounds, annually attract thousands of visitors. Twenty-one Franciscan missions were founded by the Rev. Fray Junipero Serra and his colleagues extending from San Diego to what is now Sonoma county. Some are in ruins, others have been restored, all are preserved as priceless landmarks. Because of recent widespread revival of interest in the old Missions, Earl Lee Kelly, director of the department of public works, at the request of Governor Merriam, has prepared for the benefit of visitors, brief histories of them with directions on how to reach them over California highways. For the purpose of this series, the missions will be taken up in the order of their location from south to north rather than in the sequence of their founding. The first installment follows.

California's 21 Franciscan missions were established by members of the Order of Friars Minor, led and inspired by Fray Miguel Joseph Serra, famous in history as Father Junipero Serra.

St. Francis of Assisi, Italy, founded the Order of Friars Minor, better known as the Order of Franciscan Monks, in 1209. It is a missionary brotherhood bound together by the vows of poverty, obedience and chastity. Leaders of the order in the 17th century conceived plans for communal mission life in which friars might create protected establishments and gather about them in family groups aboriginal people among whom they worked. Experimented with for the first time at Sinaloa, Mexico, in 1611, the plan proved successful and was adopted by the Jesuit order in Lower California. The system was perfected by the Franciscans in Alta (Upper) California, which now is the state of California.

To Father Serra belongs the credit for the far-flung perfect mission system which played so large a part in the early history of this state.

Born in humble circumstances on the Island of Majorca in 1713, Miguel Joseph Serra entered the Franciscan order before he was 17. He took the name of Junipero out of reverence for the chosen companion of St. Francis and as a youth dedicated himself to missionary work. It was not until 1749, however, that the opportunity for service in foreign fields came to him. In that year, to his unbounded joy, he and Father Francesco Palou, his friend and biographer, were appointed members of a group of priests requested by the College of San Fernando, Mexico, for duty in the New World.

Of Father Serra's long and arduous trip from Majorca to the City

(Continued on Page 8)

Plans for sending a delegation to the state Future Farmers' convention of the south coast region to be held at San Louis Obispo are under way.

—C—

Future Farmers are working on projects to be submitted in competition at the Balado Park field meet to be held May 23. C. E. York, M. F. Hughes and Vernon Withers, the local chapter representative, attended a Balado Park program convention at San Juan last Thursday night.

MODEL CAMP FOR MIGRANTS



Scene in model camp for migratory workers at Marysville, Calif. Another camp is located at Arvin, Kern county. Plans have been approved for more such camps to care for part of the state's 200,000 nomadic harvest laborers. These camps help solve one of California's most pressing social and economic problems.—Photo by Lange, Resettlement Administration.

SEA SCOUTS

Raymond Swanson has been selected as head of the local contestants for the coming regatta at Palo Alto. Harry Evans is in charge of furnishing the Scout hall bridge, which is now almost completed, and Allen Smith is the Sea Scout in charge of railings for the bridge. Ship's carpenter, Jack Lowrie, is head of finished carpentry, with Ira Beal building the ship's ladder, and Willis Green is in charge of getting a mast. Glenn DuBois has been appointed head of the purchasing committee.

Skipper Elwood Swane demonstrated and explained care of the uniform at last night's meeting.

Last Tuesday night boys of the local ship went to the San Jose Naval Reserve headquarters and were fitted with uniforms.

| Congregational Church Notes |

EASTER WEEK PROGRAM

Wednesday night, April 8, quarterly church meeting.

Thursday, April 9, at 7:30 p.m., communion service and admittance of new members. Special lighting effects will be arranged by the guild, and the choir will participate in the music.

The annual union service on Friday will be held this year in the Congregational church at 2 o'clock p. m. with Rev. Bennett in charge of the meeting, and Rev. Bowling giving the address.

Easter Sunday will be observed with special choral work by the senior and junior choirs, and the sermon by the pastor

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Baker's Premium Chocolate, ½-lb.	15c
Baker's Prem. Cocoanut, ¼-lb. 10c; ½-lb.	17c
Briardale Cherries (pitted), No. 2 can	19c
Briardale Gelatine Dessert, pkg.	5c
CALO dog and cat food, 3 for	23c
Clorox, pts., 3 for 25c; quarts, 2 for	25c
Shu-White, bottle, 11c; Shinola, tin	9c
Durkee's Mayonnaise, pt. 28c; qt.	45c
Durkee's Salad Aid, pt. 24c; quart	39c
Westlake Oven Baked Beans, No. 2's tall, 2 for	29c
Westlake Salmon, No. 1 cans, 2 for	21c
Calumet Baking Powder, 1-lb. can	19c
Swansdown Cake Flour, 28-oz. pkg.	23c
Folger's Coffee, reg. or drip, 1-lb. 29c; 2-lb. tin	56c
Wheaties, 2 for	23c
SCOT-Towels, holders, 10c; 12-inch rolls	10c
Westlake Peaches, No. 2½ cans, 2 for	29c
Westlake Tuna, No. ¼'s, 9c; No. ½'s	13c
Woodbury's "Filtered Sunshine" soap, 3 bars	29c

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Since its introduction this engine has been constantly refined and improved—but the *basic* features of Ford design have remained through the production of over *two million* V-8 engines.

This is the engine that powers the beautiful 1936 Ford V-8 . . . and, because it is V-type and compact, gives "all that extra room" that many a woman has wondered about in the Ford V-8 body. This is the engine which proved sparkling performance and eight cylinder smoothness *are economical* if you have a V-type engine with a dual-downdraft carburetor that takes the "gas" used by a four and splits it into eight equal charges.

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You'll find such an engine in no other car at anywhere near the price of the Ford V-8 for 1936—So why not arrange to drive one today?

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$510 AND UP F.O.B. DETROIT

Standard accessory group including bumpers and spare tire extra. Easy terms through Universal Credit Co., the Authorized Ford Finance Plan.

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CALIFORNIA
News of the Week

Mojave Gold Up

Los Angeles.—An increase of nearly $10,000,000 in the annual $5,000,000 output of gold and silver in the Mojave district is predicted by W. B. Tucker, State district mining engineer, based on recent developments.

Gypsies Gather at Grass Valley

Grass Valley.—Hundreds of members of a Rumanian gypsy clan gathered here from several Western states to celebrate a wedding ceremony and tribal rites. Different groups arrived in expensive automobiles with well appointed camping equipment.

Landon Ticket Qualifies

Sacramento.—As a result of its being first to meet all legal requirements the Landon ticket will be given first position on the Republican ballot in the California primary election May 5. Affidavits and petitions bearing 7705 signatures were filed with Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan.

Train Time to Chicago Cut

Los Angeles.—A brand new $1,000,000 streamline train will be put into service between Los Angeles and Chicago late in May, according to Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific system. It will make the run between the two cities in 39 hours and 45 minutes, fourteen hours shorter than any existing schedule, it was said.

King Sends Thanks for Poppies

San Jose.—Probation Officer Max Watson has received a letter from the secretary of King Edward VIII of England expressing thanks for six poppies sent on behalf of the people of California. Wrapped in oil paper, they were air-mailed to New York, sent by ship to England and then air-mailed to London.

Postmaster Begins Sixth Term

Weaverville.—J. J. Blaney has received notice from Washington of his reappointment as postmaster here for a sixth term. First appointed in 1914 under President Wilson, he has served under four presidents, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt, for twenty-two consecutive years.

Hydraulics on Scott River

Fort Jones.—Hydraulic giants have started operation in the old Scott Bar placer field, down the Scott river some 30 miles from here. Operations are going on night and day, with electric equipment, hydraulic elevators being used to bring gravel to the surface. The operating plans include working the entire bar on which the old town stands.

Urge State Arboretums

Palo Alto.—Establishment of three California arboretums with the Will Rogers memorial fund was urged at the annual Western Shade Tree Conference here. They would be distributed in the northern redwood belt, near Pasadena and in the southeast, sanctioned by the State in the name of Stanford, California and the University of Southern California.

Power Line Kills Two

Los Angeles.—When a steel surveyor's tape they were holding came in contact with a high tension power line Wendell B. Nesbitt and Charles Fox, oil company workers, were both electrocuted. Warned by a telephone linesman working nearby, they realized their danger too late and met instanteous death when the tape touched the power line.

U. of C. Given $2,112,500

Berkeley.—Gifts to the University of California totaling $2,112,500 during the past year were reported by President Sproul at the Charter Day exercises here. Among these were a $1,500,000 bequest from W. A. Clark, Jr., for maintenance of the Clark Library in Los Angeles, and a $45,000 endowment presented by Regent Garret W. McEnerney of San Francisco.

Electricity for Old Mining Town

Rough And Ready (Nevada Co.)—Electric lights twinkled for the first time in this 85-year-old gold mining town last week. Pacific Gas and Electric power lines were switched on at dusk, providing service for 32 consumers. Rough and Ready carved a niche in California history during the gold rush era when its founders proclaimed the site an independent State, but secession soon was forgotten.

Indian's Widow Loses $550,000

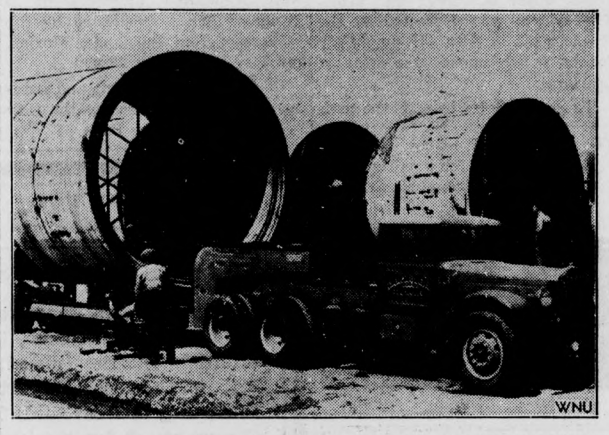
San Francisco.—Anna Laura Howe Barnett lost her fight for a share in the oil millions of her eccentric Indian husband, Jackson Barnett, when a United States Circuit Court of Appeals decision ordered she return $550,000 to the Government. It is expected Mrs. Barnett will carry her fight to the United States Supreme Court. At stake is a $4,000,000 fortune left by the Indian when he died in 1934 at Los Angeles at the age of 92.

ONE CROP THAT NEVER FAILS



The perennial bathing beauties lined up before the judges stand at the 1936 spring bathing beauty contest at the California Pacific International Exposition. The winer and the three who placed second, third and fourth place, are pictured here. Photo shows (right to left) Betty York, winner; Barbara Watson, second; Rita Downs, third and Betty Fulkerson, fourth.

FOR SOUTHLAND'S WATER SUPPLY



Specially built trailer equipment is required for the transportation of the 42-ton concrete units of the upper feeder line of the distribution system of the Metropolitan Water District Aqueduct from the Colorado River. Units like these are forming the world's largest concrete pressure pipe line.

In Townsend Probe



Robert E. Clements, recently resigned national secretary of the Townsend old age pension organization, who has been appearing before a House investigating committee which seeks to find out what becomes of the money contributed by pension advocates.

Sacramento.—Judson Hobart, 17-year-old amateur boxer, died from a skull fracture received in a final bout of the Pacific Coast intercollegiate championships here. His parents, who witnessed the bout, absolved of blame the youth's opponent.

Whittlin' Whitney



Whitney Rannels, 12, claims to be the whittling champion of Southern California and he will be given an opportunity to defend his self-appropriated title at the California Pacific International Exposition in San Diego. Although Whitney is just a little shaver, he offers to meet all comers, regardless of their age.

Up to April 1 the Porterville area had shipped 100 cars of Valencias to export markets. Loaded at San Pedro, the bulk of the fruits moved to England and Scandanavian ports.

TOPNOTCHERS *by Ket*



POULTRY

FOWL-POX DANGER LURKS IN FLOCKS

Malady Affects All Members of Poultry Family.

By Dr. W. A. Billings, Extension Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul.—WNU Service.

Fowl-pox, a disease that has been common in the East and West coasts for many years, is showing up in many parts. Fowl-pox does not affect man, but does affect all members of the feathered families such as chickens, turkeys, pigeons, pheasants, and quails. Small blister-like spots form on the comb, face, and wattles of the affected birds. These blisters soon break and a dark brown or black scab forms a crusty lump. This is the outer or skin form of pox. There is still another form which appears as yellow patches or scabs in the corners of the mouth, on the tongue and other mouth parts. Many poultrymen know this type as "diphtheria." Both forms are caused by the same germ or virus and may appear together in the same flock. Affected birds often have very bad breath.

Fowl-pox spreads quite rapidly by means of the liquid which oozes from the sores about the head. Healthy birds usually contract it through cuts in the skin, or abrasions in the mouth. The feed and drinking utensils act as carriers. Handling the birds may spread the disease. There is no cure for pox. Vaccination as a preventive is widely used in sections where the disease has been established for many years, but it is a doubtful practice in flocks where the disease has not yet appeared.

If only a few birds are affected it might be well to destroy them, or if the spots are few, they may be treated with carbolated vaseline. All sick birds should be quarantined. Before deciding to vaccinate, there are several things the flock owner should understand. Vaccination, once started, may be necessary each year thereafter. Vaccination does not give immediate immunity—several weeks are required to make the birds immune. Vacinnation of laying flocks will greatly reduce egg production and should be avoided when possible.

There are three types of vaccine used. Selection of the most suitable type should be decided by the local veterinarian. There is no tonic, medicine, or shotgun prescription that will cure or even control fowl-pox.

Poultry Flock on Farm Should Be Worth While

The farm poultry flock should, in most instances, be sufficiently large to become an economically sound division of the farm, asserts a poultryman in the Rural New-Yorker. It is ventured that a farm flock of 500 layers might be a useful size of flock to aim at. In some cases this would be constituted of 400 pullets, or first-year layers, and 100 yearlings. In other cases, where the farmer will not breed his own replacement stock, this flock may be mostly, if not entirely, pullets.

It is a rare bird that will be economically worth while keeping over beyond her second year, and out of the average flock of pullets it is probable that not more than one out of four should be retained even for that second year.

One reason why so many farm poultry flocks have failed to render profits is because too many old birds have been kept over each year, and too few layers have been replaced by new pullets.

Poultry Lore

Add salt to the drinking water or mash.

* * *

Place pine boughs in the pens for hens to pick on.

* * *

Poultry houses should be well ventilated so that the litter on the floor does not become wet rapidly.

* * *

Proteins are not necessary for geese except at laying season, at which time they serve as egg builders.

* * *

Every hundred pullets should be eating 24 pounds of grain, mash and milk daily if they are producing as they should be.

* * *

In China, which is a land of the most ancient traditions, duck raising for food "has been practiced ever"—as one investigator comprehensively puts it.

* * *

Pullets accustomed to outdoor life are more susceptible to colds or attacks of bronchitis when placed in limited, ill-ventilated quarters than they would be if raised in confinement.

* * *

The hen is strongly individual. Now and then one succumbs to the laziness of an easy life, just eating the mash and grain and grit in troughs and hoppers before her and laying now and then.

Smart Jacket Dress Made Feminine By Use of Bows and Belt of Print



1834-B

Versatility is an engaging quality in this little two piece frock. Make it feminine with bows and a belt of bright print, or slightly mannish with round buttons and a narrow belt.

The hip length jacket with its cutaway effect and front panel are the dominating features of the dress. Notice how the gathers peep cunningly in back and front beneath the circular yoke. A simple skirt, but not too simple to be attractive. Individualism is attributed to the wide tailored pleats in the front.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1834-B is available for sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Corresponding bust measurements 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 16 (34) requires 4⅝ yards of 35-inch fabric plus ⅛ yard of contrasting material.

The Barbara Bell Pattern Book featuring Spring designs is ready. Send fifteen cents today for your copy.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 149 New Montgomery Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

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Smiles

Where Needed

He was about to leave for the office when his wife handed him a small parcel.

"What's this, dear?" he asked.

"A bottle of hair tonic."

"That's very nice of you, but—er—"

"Oh, it's not for you!" she replied. "It's for your typist. Her hair is coming out badly on your coat."—London Answers.

Owning Up

"Who is that talkative woman over there?"

"My wife."

"Sorry, my mistake."

"No mine!"—Pearson's Weekly.

You Tell Me

"Waiter," said the absent-minded professor, "twenty minutes ago I ordered a grilled steak. Have you forgotten it, or have I eaten it?"—London Answers.

A Winner

"My dog took the first prize at the cat show."

"How did he manage that?"

"Well, he took the prize cat."

Please Go Away

Young Man (ardently)—I've never seen such perfectly dreamy eyes.

The Girl—You've never stayed so late before.—Pearson's Weekly.

Papa's Boy

"Did Johnny take his medicine like a man?"

"Yes, he made an awful fuss."

Double Punishment

"The other night I went to an amateur theatrical performance, then went home and had a terrible dream."

"What did you dream?"

"I dreamt I went to it again."—Tid-Bits Magazine.



All Around the House

Dough that has been kept in the refrigerator for several hours after it is molded should stand in a warm room for about twenty minutes before putting it into the oven.

* * *

Some stucco walls may be washed with soap and water, but a coat of stucco sprayed over the whole surface is much more satisfactory than washing.

* * *

Marinate fresh fruits to be used in salads as soon as they are cut or sprinkle them with lemon juice. This prevents discoloration.

* * *

Fat for deep frying is at the correct temperature when an inch cube of bread dropped into it becomes a golden brown in 60 seconds. This is for cooked mixtures.

* * *

Orange juice mixed with confectioner's sugar and a little grated orange rind makes a very soft and delicious cake frosting.

* * *

Always keep salads on ice until it is time to serve them. They lose their flavor when exposed to heat.

* * *

Discolored linoleums may be cleaned with alcohol. After cleaning allow them to dry thoroughly, then apply lacquer.

* * *

To prevent diced fruits dropping to the bottom of a gelatin mold, chill fruits and add when gelatin mixture has partly congealed.

* * *

If rugs lose their stiffness after cleansing and do not lie flat on the floor, a thin coat of white shellac applied to the back of rugs will stiffen them.

* * *

A dash of salt improves the flavor of chocolate fudge.

© Associated Newspapers.—WNU Service.

Uncle Sam Fast Becoming the Greatest Tree Planter

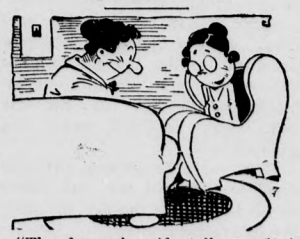
Tree planting in this country is looking up, according to the United States forest service. In 1935 the forest service's own planting on national forest lands was very close to a quarter million acres, more than that planted by all agencies—federal, state, and private—in 1934 when the total was 206,333 acres. Many of the other agencies planted substantially greater acreages in 1935 than the year before.

Uncle Sam, although relatively new at it, is becoming the world's leading tree planter. Up to last year his grand total of plantings by all agencies amounted to only 2,394,397 acres, equal to about half the area of Massachusetts. This year's plantings in the national forests alone will increase the total by more than 10 per cent. There are more than 162,000,000 acres in our national forests alone, and the estimated total forest acreage in this country is over 500,000,000 acres.

Gas Saver

"Fill 'er up," said Dr. C. R. Resse of Sapulpa, Okla., at a filling station. "Where'll I put it?" the attendant wanted to know. Some one had stolen the doctor's gasoline tank.

THE OLD HOG



"The farmer's wife tells me it is profitable to keep a pig to get rid of scraps around the house."

"I presume so. I find, however, that my husband will eat almost anything."

Not Even Tarnished

"You ain't got no brains."

"Ain't got no brains? Why, man, Ah got brains which ain't been used."

Tall Tales

As Told to:

FRANK E. HAGAN *and* ELMO SCOTT WATSON

Buckie's Bad Break

COWBOYS who rode the Montana range knew him only as Buckie. That nickname is explained by the fact that he was just about the best rider that ever forked a bronc. Plenty of the wild ones had tried to pile him but he just remarked sadly "Bad horsey, shouldn't go bucky - bucky!" and stayed right in the saddle. But even the best of riders is likely to hit the dirt when his horse steps in a prairie dog hole.

That's what happened to Buckie one day when he was out riding the range alone. His horse's neck was broken so the animal didn't move after it fell. Nor did Buckie move—much. Just his leg was broken and it was pined under the dead weight of the horse. Whenever he tried to wriggle it free, a sickening pain almost made him faint. Of course, he shouted for help. But there was no one within 127 miles so his shouts weren't heard.

Night came and with it a chill wind that cut to the bone. Not far away a wolf howled and a moment later it was answered by another and another and another. Buckie knew what that meant. He decided it was time to do something. But what? Let Buckie himself answer:

"What did I do? Why, I finally had to walk eight miles to find a pole thick enough and strong enough to pry that darned hoss off my leg."

The Duel That Failed

O. S. CLARK of Attica, Ind., went to the Texas Panhandle when it was wild and woolly. There he met Clay Allison, a famous gun-fighter who told him about the strangest duel he'd ever seen. It was between two frontiersmen who didn't like the color of each other's hair. So they agreed to fight it out with long rifles—stand back to back, then each take ten long steps, turn and fire.

The duel began. Each with his right eye drew a bead on the other's left eye—it wasn't sportsmanlike to shoot out the other man's right eye and thus spoil his aim. They fired at the same instant but neither bullet took effect.

They shot a second time—a third—a fourth—and a fifth. Still nothing happened. In fact they kept shooting until each man had used up 20 cartridges. "There's something spooky about this," said one. "Shore is!" said the other. "Maybe we ain't supposed to kill each other."

"Reckon we'd better call it off and shake hands," suggested the first. "Suits me!" said the second.

They started toward each other, each one taking ten long steps so they would meet face to face where they had parted back to back. As they met and clasped hands, one exclaimed "Ouch! Something's burnin' through my boot!"

They looked down. There on the ground was a pile of melted lead. The mystery of the bullets that failed to kill was solved. So accurate had been their aim that their bullets had met midway with such terrific force that they melted each other and dropped to the ground. Clay said he knew this was true because he saw the place on the ground where the melted lead had been and there wasn't a speck of grass growing there.

Truthful Election Costs

AN OHIO law requires candidates for office to file a report of all expenditures in their campaigns. Sometimes these reports are not always truthful.

But the man who ran for sheriff of Perry county a few years ago turned in a report that no one could doubt. It said:

"Lost 1,349 hours of sleep thinking about the election. Lost two front teeth and a lot of hair in a personal encounter with an opponent. Donated one beef, four shoats and five sheep to county barbecues. Gave away two pairs of suspenders, four calico dresses, $5 in cash and 15 baby rattles.

"Kissed 126 babies. Put up four stoves. Kindled 14 fires. Walked 4,076 miles. Shook hands with 9,508 people. Told 10,101 lies and talked enough to make in print 1,021 volumes.

"Attended 16 revivals and was baptized four times by immersion and twice by other ways. Contributed $50 to foreign missions and made love to nine widows—five grass and four sod.

"Hugged 40 old maids. Got dogbit 39 times. Lost the election by 353 votes."

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U. S. Marines Enlistment

To be eligible to join the United States Marines the applicant must be an American citizen between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five years. Parents' consent must be given for the enlistment of a boy under twenty-one. The United States Marine corps is a branch of the United States navy, with headquarters in the Navy building, Washington.

8,000,000 YOUTHS OUT OF WORK

Major Political Parties Recognize Increased Importance of "First Voters" in Election Next November.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

WITH one of the most spirited presidential elections of many years in prospect for this coming November, both major parties are recognizing as never before the political importance of American youth.

Since the Roosevelt landslide of 1932, seven or eight million boys and girls have become men and women and eligible to vote. This vast army of first voters makes up a block of votes greater than the plurality by which Roosevelt defeated Hoover.

Ordinarily the vote of these young people for one candidate or the other could be forecast to a certain extent, because of the custom of first voters assuming the party allegiances of their fathers which has prevailed in the United States for so long. But youth of 1936 is going to vote with a mind of its own.

There are obvious reasons for this. Times have changed. The party now in power is not the Democratic party as the fathers of these young men and women knew it. It has transcended old party boundaries in a number of ways. It is reasonable to suppose that a good share of the youths who might have cast their vote for an old guard Democratic candidate will vote Republican next fall. By the same token the New Deal, with its vigor and sweeping operation appealing to youth of a certain type, will draw some votes which would have been Republican in the old days.



The end of the trail. These two misguided youths were captured and convicted of hundreds of robberies in and around Cleveland.

Parties Organize Youth.

Both parties are well along toward organizing the younger voters in the campaign. Democrats of the ages of about twenty-one to forty are being induced to join the Young Democratic Clubs of America, under Frank Wickhem of Sioux Falls, S. D., while the Young Republicans are being organized by J. Kenneth Bradley, former state senator in Connecticut, and Miss Dolly Madison.

Naturally the two movements must operate under different conditions. The party in power is in control of federal patronage and rewards for party service, and can work its campaign on that basis. The other party must base its appeal largely on principles and issues.

With American youth holding so much weight in the political balance, it would not be amiss to review the situation in which this class finds itself today.

According to information supplied by the National Youth Administration, there are in this country approximately 23,000,000 persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. Thirty-four per cent of these millions are "out of work, out of school or in relief families." About 15,000,000 are working or are in school. It is estimated that approximately 300,000 of the young people now being supported by relief have never had any kind of jobs. Figures released by the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, a few months ago indicated that one-fourth of all the persons in the world listed as unemployed were less than twenty-five years of age.

Blame Idle Youth for Crime.

The 8,000,000 youths unemployed in the United States today present a grave social problem, as well as an economic one. (This figure must not be confused with the total of 8,000,000 first voters, as the unemployed youth total includes millions who are not yet of voting age.) There are various estimates of the total number of all unemployed which have been published; the American Federation of Labor's figure (one of the highest) for January was 12,600,000. This would indicate that youth presents at least two-thirds of the whole unemployment problem.

It is this idleness of so many young persons which has been blamed for a large share of the nation's crime in the last few years. It is not the working youth who steals automobiles and holds up filling stations and stores. In revealing that the 1935 "crime age" was nineteen years, the United States bureau of investigation declared that most criminal youths committed their crimes because they were in need of something and were not able to earn enough money to obtain it honestly.

Social forces and agencies are not apathetic to the crisis that youth faces. Indeed several movements are well under way to arrive at a solution of the problem. Universities, private business and government are all in the battle, and among the leaders are such names as Frances Perkins, secretary of labor; Owen D. Young, president of the General Electric company; Henry Ford; Aubrey Williams, director of the National Youth Administration, and former Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, who is chairman of the social security board. Of course civic clubs, Y. M. C. A.'s, Catholic Youth organizations, Boy Scouts, 4-H clubs and similar organizations are of immeasurable assistance.

Certain effects, direct or indirect, of the activities of these and other groups are changing the status of youth for the better:

It is possible that the old age pension plans will create new jobs for young men and women brought the retirement of their elders.

Stay in School Longer.

A tendency is being developed to keep the young folks in school longer, the NYA funds going for this purpose largely. The effects of this tendency are several, among them that youths are learning to become more skillful workers and more competent citizens when they reach maturity; that thousands do not reach the stage where they are classed as "employables" until several years later than they would ordinarily; and that, with their time and their energies occupied and their security better established, youths are forgetting their tendencies toward crime.

The National Industrial Conference Board of New York has completed a survey which would indicate that youth is benefiting from the trend in industry to shorten the working week. This study, conducted on a nationwide scale among 2,453 businesses which employ 4,500,000 workers, reveals that the nation is gradually being educated to the five-day week, which permits sharing the work.

From the combination of the forces which have been listed here the underlying problem of unemployment will ultimately be solved, and the result should be a general uplift in the morale of youth which will benefit our entire civilization. There is nothing quite so stimulating, so provocative to further ambition in youth as the jingle of coins earned from first jobs. It makes the average youth more interested in improving society in general because the spending of his own money gives him the feeling that he is a definite contributing part of that society, rather than a "sponger" upon it.

Where to Find Jobs?

Opinions concerning the manner in which jobs for youth are to be found or created differ widely. They will have to be found outside agriculture and industry, it is claimed by Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission.

Henry Ford, on the other hand, takes an altogether opposite view. The venerable Detroit automobile manufacturer believes that extraordinary methods or change in the form of government are unnecessary and unwanted. He advocates increasing the production of all kinds of usable wealth—this by relieving the producer from interference by governmental and financial agencies, which relief, he asserts, would remove the evils of underconsumption as well as underproduction.

Mr. Ford says that real wages would be constantly rising and "every human being who needs employment" would find a job if, "through distribution and service," increased production principles were carried out, embellished by a boost in wages and a decrease of prices.

Youth Needed in Politics.

If politics recognizes a fertile field in the youth of the country, so will that youth find a fertile field in politics, says Joseph C. Fennelly of Kansas City, Mo., who denounces the corrupt political machines which are admittedly operating in many localities.

"No more clarion call challenges young America," he says, "than the call to save democracy, save it from politics and crime, the call to man democracy. That is the new job for youth.

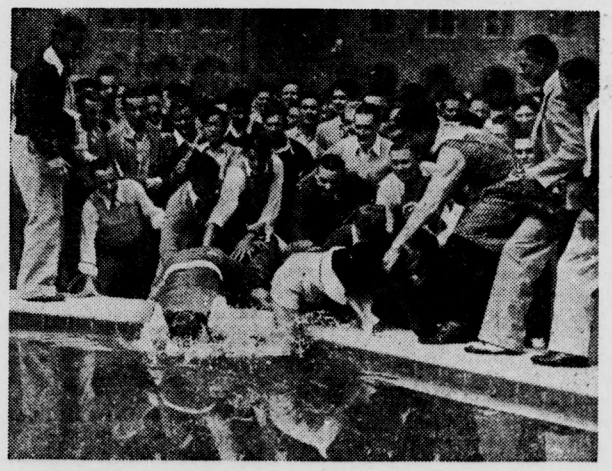
"We hear the call. What if we stand almost alone? What if we have no ready answer to the prophets of the 'isms'? We know that there is something free and fine in the plan of life which the men of young America—young men, they were—designed for us 150 years ago. We can still believe and work. We may ask help and be refused. But we can ask again; demand, if need be."

Fifty million dollars of the President's $4,880,000,000 work-relief fund was turned over to Aubrey Williams and his National Youth Administration, with its four-fold purposes:

1. **To find employment in private industry for unemployed youth.**
2. **To train and retrain for industrial, technical and professional opportunities.**
3. **To provide for a continuing attendance at high school and college.**
4. **To provide work-relief projects designed to meet the needs of youth.**

Meantime the criminal-youth problem is with us, and while social forces are completing the job of finding employment for idle youth, immediate reforms along certain lines could be of assistance.

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These college freshmen demonstrate how youthful energies and enthusiasms can be directed toward good, clean fun, as well as education.

Avignon, Walled City of the French Popes, Loses Prestige

Has Shrunk in Size and Fame Since 14th Century.

Avignon, ancient stronghold of the popes in southern France, was flooded recently by the river Rhone, on whose left bank it is situated about 30 miles from the Mediterranean. Floods have damaged the city before, frequently causing breaches in its encircling walls.

"Avignon, capital of the Department of Vaucluse, has shrunk in both size and fame since the Fourteenth century, when, during the residence of seven French popes, it was the focus of all Christendom, crowded with approximately 80,000 inhabitants," says the National Geographic society.

The Vatican in France.

"From about 1309 to 1376 Avignon replaced Rome as the papal capital. The massive Papal palace covers three and one-half acres on a rocky hill nearly 200 feet high. Outwardly it was a grim fortress, with high walls 13 feet thick in places, and huge towers from which molten lead could be poured on attackers. Within, however, it was a luxurious edifice.

"In medieval days the palace was decorated with gold and azure frescoes, hung with gorgeous tapestries, and contained a treasury of jewels and precious vessels. Here popes and cardinals in ermine and brocade dined with forks of gold and mother-of-pearl, and knives with handles of jasper and ivory. In the lovely gardens, white peacocks strolled between clipped hedges and flower beds, and caged lions and other beasts glowered at pacing dignitaries.

"North of the palace on the huge rock, Rocher des Doms, stands the gloomy Romanesque edifice, Notre Dame des Doms, for 70 years the premier church of Christendom and sometimes called 'the St. Peter's of Avignon.'

"Behind the cathedral, a promenade leads to the edge of the cliff, from which one may look down on the red and brown tile roofs huddled below, and on the willow-fringed blue Rhone winding through a fertile plain green with mulberry trees, vineyards and gardens.

Avignon a Walled City.

"Continuing the natural fortifications of the cliff, and practically encircling Avignon, are three miles of massive crenellated walls, built in the Fourteenth century to keep out bands of roving brigands. They are intercepted by 39 towers and numerous gates. As modern Avignon expanded beyond the walls, involving new openings, officials threatened to remove the broken-down portions. But intervention of public-spirited citizens saved the remnants for posterity.

"During the papal occupation, Avignon flourished. Following on the heels of popes and church dignitaries, came Italian artists to decorate the palace; Italian bankers, and throngs of merchants to market their wares to a wealthy court. Into the city poured grain and wine from Provence, and rich cloth and tapestries from Bruges and Tournai.

"Today, on the east bank of the Rhone, 143 miles south of Lyon, Avignon is still the market town for the country east of the river, just as turreted Villeneuve, on the opposite bank of the Rhone is a trade center for the west side.

"A suspension bridge joins the two cities. During the Middle ages they were united by a stone bridge of 22 arches, built in 1177-1185. Damaged by battles and by floods and ice-floes of the Rhone, the arches kept collapsing until at present only four remain standing."

We're Debunked Again: Busy Jocko Doesn't Hunt Vermin

Monkeys have been much maligned. When they go over each other's fur in their cage, occasionally nipping something between their front teeth, they aren't hunting for what you think they're hunting for. So says Dr. H. E. Ewing, entomologist of the United States National museum, in the Journal of Mammalogy, and he backs up his opinion with the agreement of several fellow scientists. Monkeys given the ability to keep clean are highly unlikely to be verminous, the zoologists declare.

But if that isn't what they're after, what are they hunting for? Doctor Ewing made some close observations and a few experiments. In the end it settled down to just hairs. When Jocko finds a loose (or perhaps just a loosening) hair on his mate's back he plucks it out—and nibbles it up.

Advance With Patience

No road is too long to the man who advances deliberately and without undue haste, and no honors are too distant for the man who prepares himself for them with patience.—Bruyere.

DON'T SLEEP ON LEFT SIDE, AFFECTS HEART

Gas Pressure May Cause Discomfort. Right Side Best

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Dr. H. L. Shoub, New York, reports: "In addition to intestinal cleansing, Adlerika greatly reduces bacteria and colon bacilli."

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Mark S. Stocker, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

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YOU KNOW ME, AL — Poor At Ducking, But A Smart Duck — By RING LARDNER



MISSIONS

(Continued from Page 5)

of Mexico much has been written by that faithful chronicler, Father Palou, and many historians and writers. It is related that when Father Serra arrived at Vera Cruz so eager was he to plunge into his new apostolic duties that he would not wait for the mules and wagons, which were to transport him and his colleagues to Mexico City, and which had been delayed, and so set out on foot for his destination. He paid dearly for his impetuosity. An ulcer developed in one of his legs and throughout his life he suffered from it. On several occasions the infection brought him near to death.

Father Serra engaged in missionary work in Mexico for nearly 19 years and then was rewarded by appointment as president of the missions of California which, following expulsion of the Jesuits in 1768, had passed into the control of the Franciscans. There were 13 of these missions, all in Lower California. Father Serra was 55 years of age when his chance to extned the missions to Upper California came.

Jose de Galvez had been sent out to New Spain by Carlos III as visitador general of the provinces with instructions to establish military posts at San Diego and Monterey to prevent encroachments of the English and Russians. Announcing organization of an expedition into the north, Galvez stated that its purpose was "to establish the Catholic faith among a numerous heathen people, submerged in the obscure darkness of paganism, and to extend the dominion of the King, our Lord, and protect this peninsula from the ambitious views of foreign nations."

Assembling his forces at Santa Ana, near La Paz, Galvez invited Father Serra, then at Loreto, to visit him. Junipero enthusiastically made the long trip to Santa Ana and inspired by the prospect of a great new missionary field, joined up with Galvez.

The soldier and the priest decided that their joint expedition should be divided and sent to San Diego in two sections, one by land and one by sea. Three ships, the San Carlos, the San Antonio and San Joseph, carrying troops and four missionaries, sailed from La Paz on Jan. 9, Feb. 15 and June 16, 1769, in the order named.

Driven off her course by storms, the San Carlos arrived at San Diego 20 days after the San Antonio, although she had sailed five weeks earlier, and of her crew all but one sailor and the cook had succumbed to scurvy and many of the soldiers had died. The San Antonio lost eight of her crew from the same disease. The San Joseph was lost at sea.

The land expedition was divided into two divisions under Capt. Fernando Riveray Moncada and Gov. Don Gaspar de Portola. Captain Moncada led the advance detachment and Portola followed. Father Serra was to have accompanied the governor, but when the date of departure came his ulcerous leg kept him in bed and Portola went on without him.

It was not until March 28, several weeks later, that Father Serra with two soldiers and a servant set out on muleback to overtake the expedition. He suffered greatly enroute, but caught up with Portola. His condition became so grave that the governor besought him to return to San Fernando for treatment. This Junipero would not do. His life was despaired of.

And then, records Father Palou, the indomitable Serra, after offering up a prayer, called one of the muleteers and said to him: "Son, do you not know how to make a remedy for the ulcer on my foot and leg?" And the muleteer answered: "Father, how should I know of any remedy? Am I a surgeon? I am a muleteer, and can only cure harness-wounds on animals." "Then, son," Father Serra directed, "consider that I am an animal and that this ulcer is a harness-wound and prepare for me the same medicament as you would make for a beast."

Unwillingly the muleteer obeyed, applied his preparation to the infected leg and to the astonishment of all, the good Father slept that night and the next morning was able to resume the journey.

After many hardships, Portola reached San Diego on July 1, 1769. There he found Moncada and his force and the San Carlos and San Antonio with the surviving members of the sea expedition. And there Father Serra found his new field of endeavor of which he long had dreamed.

Next: Mission San Diego de Alcala.

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GREAT RODEO AT EXPO



"Ride 'em, cowboy!" will be the cry at the California Pacific International exposition, San Diego, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 3, 4, and 5, when more than 125 of the nation's greatest rodeo stars compete in the gigantic frontier days and international rodeo, under direction of Hugh Strickland. Here is Pat Owens doing his stuff aboard Overall Bill, one of the four-star entries in the big show.

600 Exhibitors In Livestock Show

San Francisco, April 2—Some 2000 head of baby beef, lambs and hogs will be gromed this week for shipment to the Union stockyards, South San Francisco, to be entered in the ninth annual Interstate Junior Livestock and Baby Beef show.

All shipments are expected to be on hand by Saturday, April 4, coming from all parts of California, Nevada, Utah and Idaho. According to advance reports, it will be the most competitive show ever held here, with Future Farmers and 4H club members entering the finest livestock ever exhibited at these annual junior competitions.

There will be approximately 600 exhibitors, among them being 21 4H club girls from California and Nevada. The young exhibitors will be particularly busy Saturday getting everything ready for the formal opening of the show. Sunday is to be open house day with the show actually opening Monday.

B. B. Meek, president of the show, is to preside at the opening ceremony, welcoming the boys and girls and their instructors, many of whom will be in attendance. The judging of lambs and hogs will get under way immediately with Robert F. Miller of Davis judging the lambs, and E. H. Hughes of Davis officiating as judge of the hogs. The hog exhibit will be the largest and according to E. W. Stephens, manager of the show, the finest held in the United States this year. More than 1100 hogs have been entered. The judging of baby beef will begin Tuesday, concluding on Wednesday.

One of the outstanding features on the hospitality program for the boys and girls will be a boat trip around San Francisco bay, arranged by Safeway stores. The trip will include a close-up inspection of the San Francisco bay bridge and the Golden Gate bridge. The show will close Thursday, April 9, with the auction of all exhibits. A. W. Thompson of Lincoln, Neb., will be the auctioneer.

CHURCH SUPPER

Friday, April 24, Group 1 of the Congregational guild will serve a supper in the church parlors. The same evening the group will also sponsor a unique entertainment at the church, further details to appear later. Reserve that date for a good time.

AT CONVENTION

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd K. Wood and children drove to Pasadena yesterday where Mr. Wood will attend the state high school principals' convention for three days. Mrs. Wood and children will visit relatives at San Bernardino.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held by the voters of the Campbell Fire District (bounded and described by that certain instrument filed on the 20th day of February, 1918, in the office of the County Recorder of Santa Clara County at San Jose, California) on the 6th day of April 1936, at the Campbell Fire House, for the purpose of electing one commissioner to serve for the period of a three year term.

Polls open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 5 o'clock P. M.

Guy E. Farley, W. H. Coupland, R. H. Hyde, Judges.

E. C. Merrill
Horace Lea
W. H. Stray
Board of Fire Commissioners of the Campbell Fire District.
(Mar. 19-26; Apr. 2)

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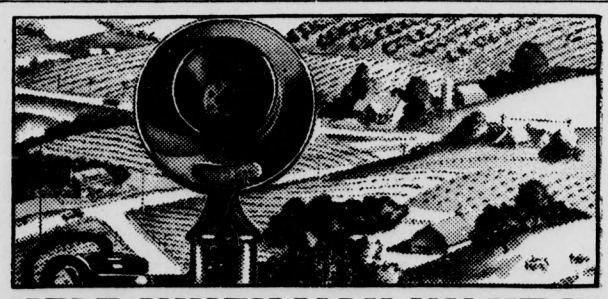
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